The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVII--NO. 1. MASSILLON, OHIO, JUNE 21, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,523.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.
In effect June 2, 1889.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 06 a. m.	No. 5 6 06 a. m.
No. 4 3 08 p. m.	No. 1 10 00 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 32 p. m.
Local 8 45 p. m.	Local 2 15 p. m.

Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 21 a. m.	No. 3 7 00 a. m
No. 6 1 13 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p m
No. 8 5 25 p. m	No. 7 6 40 p. m
Local 8 35 a. m	Local 3 59 p. m

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a. m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4	Daily	1 12 p. m
No. 20	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
Local		12:30 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 25 a. m
No. 11	Daily except Sunday	10 13 "
No. 9	Daily	11 08 a. m
No. 3	Daily	5 58 p. m
No. 13	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local		8:20 a. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 35 Express..10:10 p m	No. 2 Express..10.36 a m
No. 27 Express..4:20 a m	No. 88 Express..3:47 p m
No. 3 Express..3:08 p m	No. 28 Express..10:32 p m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

PHILIP BLUMENSCHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills,

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MA[illegible] ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

TINWARE.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.

W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

To the Citizens of Massillon and Vicinity.

Hear what the distinguished Dr. R MacFarland says of the liver; That by far the greater portion of the ailments that afflict mankind can be traced to the liver is now conceded by physicians of every school. Dr. R. MackFarland in his large experience with disease has discovered a most wonderful remedy for the liver and all the effects that arise therefrom such as sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia and constipation. Hear what the doctor says: "I consider this medicine a specific for these diseases and will give $10 for a case of sick headache they will not cure, or constipation, if used as directed on the inside of the boxes. The name of this medicine is the Indian Pill—50 pills in a box, dose, one pill on going to bed." We can tell you more. They will cure rheumatism and dyspepsia every time. All we ask is a trial to convince the most incredulous. See that you get Dr. MacFarland's Pill, manufactured at Genoa, Ohio, gold yellow in color, all others claimed to be Dr. MacFarland's are frauds. Z. T. Baltzly, Massillon, only, [illegible] them. Ask him for reference. This is the great blood searcher of the world. It clears your complexion and cures skin disease. Try them and don't fail. If from any cause you cannot get them of agents or your druggist, send to the dispensary of Dr. R. MacFarland, Genoa, Ohio. Sent by mail to all parts of the U. S. upon receipt of price, [illegible]

Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Council of the city of Massillon, O., at the office of the city clerk of said city, at the corner of Erie and Tremont streets, until July 1st, 1889, at 12 o'clock, M., for the construction of the main sewer on Erie street, between Plumb and Charles streets in sewer district No. 1, according to plans, profiles and specifications on file in the office of the City Civil Engineer of said city.

The bids may be for either work or material, or for both; each must be separately stated, with the price.

The City Council reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.

Each bid to be guaranteed according to law. By order of the City Council.

H. W. LOEFFLER,
Clerk of the City of Massillon, O.
MASSILLON, O., May 20th, 1889.

WOODRUFF IS A CORKER.

HE IS BUSILY ENGAGED PREPARING MORE CONFESSIONS.

The Chicago Detectives Pronounce Him An Unmitigated Liar—The Authorities Now Pinning Their Hopes on Burke, the Man Arrested in Winnipeg—Maroney and McDonald, the New York Suspects, Discharged From Custody.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Interest in the Cronin murder is centered upon Winnipeg, where the suspect Burke is under arrest. Up to 10 o'clock Monday morning the authorities of the state's attorney and police departments were confident that in Moroney and McDonald they had two of the principals to the crime, and no sooner, however, had the United Press dispatches chronicled the fact that the Chicago witnesses had failed to identify the suspects and that the court had ordered their unconditional release than the lyre of the departments began upon another tune. It was boldly stated that the authorities had been playing a bluff game with the New Yorkers; that the picture identified by the real estate agent, expressman and others was not that of either of the New York prisoners, but of Burke, the Winnipeg suspect; that in short the extradition of Moroney and McDonald had been demanded and the witnesses sent on to identify them all as a part of a bluff game, a detective being all the time on the track of Burke, and the fact that he was the mysterious Williams being all the time patent to those in charge of the case. In the effort to justify this position it was stated with equal gravity that the steps referred to had been taken simply to satisfy Luke Dillon and the Pinkertons, both of whom, according to this ingenious theory, were just as satisfied that Moroney and McDonald were the men wanted as the regular police officials, according to their present position, were satisfied that they were not.

The Authorities All at Sea.

Outside of those now in New York every witness that positively identified Maroney's picture as that of Frank Williams has recognized the photo of Burke as that of the "only original." But in one of the cells of the Central station a man named Mulcahey is under lock and key, and it is reported among a section of the police that this man, too, is the one sought for. As to the grounds upon which his arrest is based no information is forthcoming. The appearances indicate, however, that the authorities are utterly at sea and that, as in the Tascott case, they are willing to send detectives to the farthest ends of the continent upon the mere suggestion that a probable clue may be developed.

Woodruff Still Making Confessions.

Woodruff, alias Black, is said to have made two more confessions and to be hard at work upon a third. The states attorney's office is inclined to pin its faith to everything he says. The police, on the contrary, regard him as an unmitigated liar. He has full access to the newspapers and is allowed to talk with whomever he may please. Hence the fact that in every new confession he brings in names that he has never mentioned before. Experienced detectives say that had New York methods been adopted with him the true story of his connection with the tragedy would long ago have been known.

Evidence Before the Grand Jury.

The bulk of the evidence given before the grand jury was of a routine character. The most important witnesses were Desk Sergeant Montgomery of the Chicago avenue station, and James D. Tuohy, the latter one of Alexander Sullivan's sureties. Under strong pressure Montgomery testified that the numerous telephone calls for Detective Coughlin which he answered in the latter's absence at the station came not from ice man Sullivan as had been testified at the coroner's inquest, but from telephone 970. This is the number of the instrument in the law office of Windes & Sullivan indicating that the latter was in frequent communication with the detective. Tuohy who was a fellow-passenger with LeCaron on the steamer that carried the informer to Liverpool under the name of Beach, was summoned to testify regarding the conversation he had with the spy during the passage. After his examination was concluded he emphatically refused to state what had transpired, and the grand jurors were correspondingly non-communicative.

A Description of Burke.

WINNIPEG, June 18.—Martin Burke, the man arrested here for complicity in the Cronin murder, was seen in his cell by a representative of the United Press. He is an athletic looking fellow and has a scar on the front part and left side of his head. His face expresses great determination and he looks like a fellow with sufficient nerve to assist in carrying out the details of the foul deed of which he is suspected. In reply to questions he gave his name as Martin Burke, and said he was from Chicago and on his way to the old country. On it being pointed out to him that this was not the way to the old country, Burke seemed confused and, after some hesitation, said he was just taking a look around before going. He further stated he had left Ireland four years ago, proceeding straight to Chicago, where he was employed by the corporation. He knew Cronin to see him, but was not personally acquainted with him.

Carries Cronin's Hat.

Burke further stated that he was not a member of the Clan-Na-Gael and would claim British protection and refuse to go back with the Chicago officers. Burke in purchasing a ticket to Liverpool gave his name as W. J. Cooper. He does not look like an innocent man who was outraged over his arrest, but takes it as a matter of course. He arrived here on Saturday night and put up at a second-class hotel. He did not register. In his valise was found a felt hat supposed to have belonged to Dr. Cronin. The name inside of the hat appeared to be blotted out with the aid of chemicals. The chief of police sought to restore the letters and characters to correspond with Cronin's name, which were clearly distinguished.

BURKE IN A TIGHT BOX.

It Is Generally Conceded That He Is the Much-Sought-for Williams.

CHICAGO, June 18.—"The arrest of Martin Burke at Winnipeg is the most important yet affected. He is deeper in the plot than any of the men now in jail," so said Chief of Police Hubbard. From other sources a summary of the evidence affecting the suspect and which will be submitted to the grand jury within forty-eight hours has been obtained. A prominent Northside Irishman will testify that but a few weeks before the murder Burke remarked in a public place that LeCaron should have been killed before he had a chance of leaving for England, and that there was another fellow who would get it before he was many weeks older. It will be shown that Burke and ex-Detective Coughlin were frequently seen together in saloons on the north side and that the former was a frequent visitor at the cottage of Iceman Sullivan. But the most important witness will be old Mrs. Philbin, Burke's aunt, and in whose house at Erie and Sedgwick streets, he boarded. By her it will be shown that he lost his position in the city sewer department last December, and has since had no employment. Up to February he was short of funds, ran in debt for his board and borrowed an occasional dollar wherever he could get it. From that time on to his sudden flight from the city he had plenty of money, more in fact than when he was working. On the day of Dr. Cronin's disappearance he was absent from home. He did not return all night. Sunday morning at eight he put in an appearance, heavy and sleepy, and in reply to questions said that he had slept all night at the iceman's house. It will also be shown that he was an active member of the inner circle of Camp 20 of the Clan-Na-Gael. An officer will leave for Winnipeg as soon as the necessary papers can be procured.

The grand jury spent over an hour in going through the twenty or more telegraphic and cable dispatches produced by the Western Union officials and supposed to have a bearing on the case. All the members of the body, however, had taken a special injunction of secrecy regarding the documents and not a hint of what had been developed could be obtained.

Burke Arraigned.

WINNIPEG, June 19.—Burke was arraigned before a police magistrate and remanded for ten days at the request of Chief McRae, who submitted telegrams from the Chicago authorities to the effect that papers and copies of photographs tending to show that he is the mysterious Williams were on their way here. Burke was very nervous and urged his lawyer to institute habeas corpus proceedings without delay. The latter, however, after looking over the dispatches concluded that it would be useless to comply with the request, and the prisoner went back to jail. Two mysterious individuals, strangers in the city, were in court and endeavored to engage in conversation with the suspect. They were, however, prevented. It is surmised that they are here in the interest of people who are anxious that Burke shall not be returned to Chicago.

Cheap Traveling in Iowa.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The excitement in railroad circles here caused by the prospective rate war is at fever heat. The demoralization of freight rates has extended as far as Marshalltown, Ia., and south to the northern boundary of Missouri. The St. Paul and Kansas City road was the first to apply the 28 cent first class rate to Marshalltown, but the Rock Island quickly followed with reductions to Ottawa and Oskaloosa. This compelled the Burlington to reduce its rates and the result was that rates all over the eastern half of Iowa, dropped to-day to the war basis of 28 cents, first class. The disintegration of rates is proceeding very rapidly in spite of the efforts of the roads to confine the cut to as small territory as possible.

Swept by a High Wind.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 19.—A destructive wind storm swept over Peru yecterday morning, doing great damage. Trees, fences, telegraph and telephone poles were leveled, and many dwellings injured. The Standard Oil company's large brick warehouse was destroyed. Several freight cars standing on the Lake Erie and Western tracks were caught by the wind and pushed with great velocity through the walls of the railroad shops. The total loss will amount to many thousand dollars. The crops were also greatly damaged.

A Dreadful Death.

PITTSBURG, About 11 o'clock last night a German, employed by J. G. Wyman's Odorless Excavating company, of Allegheney, was drowned in a cesspool, at the corner of Middle and Third street, Allegheny. He was overcome by the foul air and fell into the pool, which is forty feet deep. At an early hour this morning his body had not been recovered. His name could not be learned.

Forgot Where He Hid His Money.

RIPLEY, O., June 19.—The executors of the estate of old man Hiatt, who lived near Minerva, Ky., have unearthed several large sums of money about the old man's dwelling. It is thought that he had stowed his money away, and not being able to find it, afterward claimed that he had been robbed.

British Ship Ashore.

MOBILE, Ala., June 19.—The British ship Buckley Castle from Buenos Ayers for this city in ballast, drifted ashore on Sand Island, near the mouth of the harbor, during a heavy gale at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Tugs have tried in vain to float her and she lies in a dangerous position.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rev. Father Thomas Kealin was Tuesday consecrated Bishop of Natchez with impressive ceremonies.

John B. Kenny was arrested at Boston on a charge of embezzling $1,800 from the Wells Fargo Express company at San Francisco.

Fire riginating in Cushing's machine works, Jersey City, destroyed that building and Cookers sugar factory, a large six-story structure, and damaged other property in the vicinity. The loss is about $100,000.

A LACK OF HORSES.

MANY MORE TEAMS WANTED AT THE WORK IN JOHNSTOWN.

Dynamite Again Being Used to Clear Away the Gorge—The Cambria to Resume Work on Thursday—Ill-Feeling Existing in the Military Ranks—Hundreds of Dogs Devouring the Dead.

JOHNSTOWN, June 19.—Rain fell again on the grief-stricken citizens of this place. It did not fall long, however, and the men resumed their labors in clearing up the streets of the ruined city. It has rained every day since the 30th ult. The people are all early risers here. It is essentially a community of workers now, and by seven o'clock the thousands of men and the few women now domiciled here had breakfasted and were engaged upon their tasks. Gen. Hastings says that he has probably 5,500 men at work to-day, which is as many as he can utilize, but that there is abundance of work here for ten times the number of teams that he now has.

Referring to Gen. Hastings' statement regarding his working force, its truth is potent even to the most casual observer. There appears to be a general indisposition on the part of the laborers to work hard and on the part of the foreman to compel them to do so, and if the present rate of progress in cleaning away the debris from the town site is maintained the work will be one of months instead of weeks. The men have a peculiar way of "soldiering." It is a common sight to see a half dozen men laboring industriously for half an hour or longer to remove a piece of scantling or some equally small object that one man, with the disposition to do it, could get rid of in five minutes. This is a plain statement of facts, but by it no reflection upon Gen. Hastings or his management is intended, nor should the statement be so construed. No men ever labored more earnestly or faithfully, or with more singleness of purpose, than Gen. Hastings and his staff since the enormous task of cleaning the valley imposed upon them. But they are engrossed with the work of detail, and the execution thereof is left to the contractors and their subordinates, whose sole interest in this matter appears to be the prolonging of the work to the latest possible date. As the state has to foot the bills perhaps the men think they have a perfect right to prolong the work.

The Resumption of Work.

An official of the Cambria Iron company made the positive statement in the hearing of the writer, this morning, that the company would be making steel rails again within ten days. Everything is now in shape, he declared, for resuming work in this department except the blooming mill, and it was expected that it would be in shape by the end of the present week. He declared, further, that he confidently expected to see a shipment of rails made by July 1. The same degree of confidence does not appear to be felt, however, as respects the probable resumption of other departments of the works, and many of the old employes are already looking for work elsewhere. Harry Coulter, superintendent of the barbed wire mill, said to-day that the prospects of resuming in this department are very shadowy, and that it might be a year before it was effected. The Cambria company, however, is doing everything possible to restore confidence and encourage its men to remain. It has several thousand of them engaged in the work of rehabilitating its various departments, and is arranging to construct dwellings for such as have families.

Dynamite Again Being Used.

On account of the damage done to property by the immense charges of dynamite used in blasting in the river, Gen. Hastings issued an order prohibiting the further use of dynamite. To-day dynamite was again used, as it was discovered impossible to make any headwork without it. Gen. Hastings' order limited the charges to twenty-five pounds each, but the detonation of the reports and the havoc made in the drift incline the people here to-day to the suspicion that Maj. Phillips, who has charge of the work, is not disposed to insist upon the exactitude in the weight of the explosive for a charge. In fact, one blast this morning shook up the valley nearly as badly as the now famouse 500-pound charge of Sunday. The debris constituting the gorge is still smoldering away, and although not even a tongue of flame is visible, the dense volume of smoke emitted from the mass indicates that the fires are in reality burning fiercely somewhere below the surface. The good effects of the fire and the blasting operations are beginning to be more manifest, for to-day there has been a perceptible movement and shifting of portions of the gorge. An occasional body is uncovered in the course of these operations, but such discoveries are now regarded as merely incidental. The search for bodies as a regularly organized work has long since ceased. Individuals, to be sure still prosecute their search for the remains of loved ones, and in many instances have gangs of paid laborers engaged in the work, but the attention of the workmen in the employ of the state is given entirely to the task of moving and destroying the debris.

Ill-feeling in the Ranks.

The arrest and confinement of the three soldiers Monday evening on the charge of insulting women, has created considerable excitement in military circles, and has caused no little friction between the officers of the regiment and general headquarters. The military, it is claimed, has brooked repeated insults from the citizens who are indignant at being restricted or dictated to by soldiers, and at headquarters it is asserted that open outbreaks have only been averted by the calm judgment of soldiers, who have withdrawn rather than engage in their quarrels. Col. Perchment will insist upon a thorough investigation of the arrest of his men, and if they are found in fault punishment will follow.

The Gautier Steel works has decided to rebuild in Cambria borough. The Cambria company will to-morrow pay off their employes for the last two weeks in May.

An open outbreak between the Woman's society of Pennsylvania and the similar society of Western Pennsylvania resulted this morning in a separation of the two societies, and separate headquarters have been established. The old fight between these two societies caused the disruption.

Dogs Devouring the Dead.

A fresh horror in the long chapter that has been chronicled here since the awful flood came to light to-day. Up on Prospect hill, about a mile from town, is one of the temporary burying grounds, where the remains of 300 or 400 unknown persons were buried. Last night the military guards at the refugee quarters, Camp Hastings, which is near by, were disturbed by the barking of large numbers of dogs, which seemed to be congregated for some unaccountable purpose. Upon investigation it was found that the sound came from the cemetery, and the horrible truth flashed through the mind of the guard at once. Summoning the full guard, the squad marched to the spot, where they found several hundred dogs, transformed for the time being into hyenas, digging up bodies from the shallow trenches in which they were buried and fighting and snarling over the awful feast. Several bodies had been thus exhumed and were half devoured when they arrived. The soldiers opened fire on the pack, killing several and driving the remainder away with their clubbed muskets. The exhumed bodies were then reinterred and a guard placed there for the remainder of the night.

To-day all owners of dogs here were notified to keep them confined at night, under penalty of having them killed should they be caught running at large.

Joseph Stelenks of New York, who was sent here to get denials of the stories of outrages by Hungarians, has received official denial from the military and civil authorities. He will address a mass meeting in New York on Friday night on this subject. The meeting will demand apologies from Pittsburg papers which printed the stories, and will try to enforce their demands by legal process.

Four bodies were blown from the debris above the bridge with the first shot of dynamite. They were burned and decomposed to such an extent that they could not be recognized. The stench was so bad that the bodies were ordered to be buried without being taken to the morgue.

No Children for Adoption.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Asa Solomons, vice president of the Red Cross, received the following dispatch from Johnstown:

"There are no children in Johnstown for adoption. They mainly perished in the flood, unless carried through the waves of death by mothers or fathers who cannot give them up. The people of the whole country have offered homes, not realizing fully the fact named. So far we have heard of but one child adopted from this place.

"CLARA BARTON."

The Commission on Their Way.

ALTOONA, PA., June 19.—Governor Beaver and the commission appointed by him to distribute the moneys received for the flood sufferers of Johnstown arrived in this city last night on a special train. They were met here by General Hastings, who came here from Johnstown on a special train. The party go from here to Cresson where a conference will be held to-night on the subject of the distribution of the funds. They will then go to Johnstown.

Plattsburg's Contribution.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 19.—Hon. Smith M. Weed, president of this village sent to Governor Beaver to-day $2,092, the amount of the Plattsburg relief fund for the Conemaugh valley sufferers.

Cuba Swept by a Flood.

HAVANA, June 19.—One of the most severe rainstorms ever experienced on this island occurred on Sunday last. The rain came down in such volume that several of the streets quickly became roaring torrents. Walls were undermined and houses collapsed. In the Vuelto Abajo district the damage by the floods was quite serious. The village of Batabano was partly submerged. No loss of life by the storm has been reported.

Denies That She Was an Applicant.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—It is stated at the postoffice department that Mrs. Isabella DeLaHunt, who was said to have been an applicant for the position of postmaster at Cannelton, Ind., the place to which John Zimmerman was appointed, has published a card in the Indiana papers denying that such was the case. This is the lady about whom President Harrison, when senator, made a speech, charging President Cleveland with turning out of office the widow of a Union soldier.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The president has appointed the following Pennsylvania postmasters: James H. Hagerty, Ridgeway; A. W. Randenbush, Lehighton; O. D. Falkenberg, Susquehanna; John A. Mentzer, Ephratua, and the following in Ohio: George W. Gaghan, Bowling Green; Alvan S. Galbreath, National Military Home.

A Mortgage for $150,000,000.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company recorded a mortgage to-day in the county clerk's office for $150,000,000 to the United States Trust company of New York. The mortgage is executed for the purpose of taking up all other indebtedness of the road leaving the trust company to [illegible] it. The railroad company gives every particle of its property to the United States Trust company.

Time Extended.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The president has issued an order extending the time within which veterans dismissed from the service of the government may be reinstated without civil service examination. The limit under the old rules was one year from the date of dismissal. Under the new rule the limit is increased to four years.

Disastrous Conflagration Threatened.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 19.—A telephone message to The Saratogian from Ballston Spa, N. Y., 2 a. m. says a large fire is in progress there. The fire originated in a barn and spread to Finley's fur store. At this hour the flames have reached the gas works and a disastrous conflagration is threatened.

THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

BELMONT'S RACELAND CARRIES OFF THE HONORS IN 2:09 4-5.

The Interesting Event Witnessed by Thirty Thousand People, Including Diplomats, Statesmen, Jurists and Lawyers—"Snapper" Garrison, the Jockey, the Hero of the Hour—Terra Cotta Comes in a Fair Second.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Over 30,000 persons went to the Sheepshead Bay race track to witness the suburban handicap. A northeast wind blew a quarter gale over the course and the spectators found light overcoats and wraps very useful and comfortable. The gathering was a wonderful one. Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore and all the intermediate towns of note sent representatives to swell the throng. China sent its diplomats and Chili some of its ablest and most enterprising statesmen. Judges were there jostling elbows with able attorneys and with many who have often occasion to employ these attorneys' services.

The great race was the fourth of the day and was fixed for 4:20, but as soon as the preceeding event was over there was a rush to the betting shed to invest on it. Soon the crowd became so great that it was only by pushing and shoving that the betters could get near enough to the bookmakers to hand them their money. Most of the betters acted like crazy men in their anxiety to back their favorites. The track by this time had dried out finely and, though damp underneath, was dusty on top. It was a trifle lumpy, but still in far better condition than the average suburban track. The first of the great contestants to parade was Terra Cotta with McLaughlin up. He was recognized with plaudits as he gave the famous racer his preliminary canter.

A Beautiful Start.

After one breakaway, Starter Caldwell sent the horses off to a good start with Erus and Elkwood in front on even terms, with Gorgo, Badge, Volunteer, Bella B., Raceland, Terra Cotta and Brian Boru in a bunch and well up. Coming to the stand Volunteer led by a nose, with Gorgo two lengths before Erus, who was two lengths before Badge who had Bella B., Raceland, Brian Boru and Terra Cotta next. At the quarter post Volunteer led Gorgo by a length, he one and one half lengths before Bella B., with Badge, Erus, Brian Boru, Terra Cotta and Elkwood next. Going up the back stretch Gorgo went to the front and soon had a lead of two lengths from Erus, second. Then came Bella B., Raceland, Volunteer, Briar Boru, Badge, Terra Cotta (under the whip) and Elkwood. Gorgo led until they were well into the home stretch with Raceland next, on whom "Snapper" Garrison was sitting like a marble statue.

Raceland the Winner.

As they entered the home stretch Garrison gazed right and left, and pleased with the survey, kept Raceland to his work as steady as a clock. On they came like a whirlwind. McLaughlin was making desperate efforts to overhaul the leaders, and, under whip and spur Terra Cotta came with a grand rush. The crowd yelled: "Now watch the 'Snapper' draw the whip," but he did not. With a confidence grand in itself, but almost heart-breaking to his backers, Garrison merely sat down and urged Raceland the slightest bit. Terra Cotta had overhauled Gorgo, but was too far back to win from Raceland, who dashed past the judges' stand an easy winner by one and one-half lengths in 2:09 4-5. Terra Cotta second was half a length before Gorgo. 3. Erus, Brian Boru, Badge, Elkwood, Volunteer and Bella B followed as named. Elkwood pulled up very lame. The fractional time was: 24 1-5, 0:50, 1:17, 1:43 2-5 and 2:09 4-5.

Presented With a Floral Horse Shoe.

The winner's neck was encircled on his return to the weighing stand with a gigantic floral horse shoe, on which the legend, "Suburban," was worked with flowers. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at the conclusion of the race. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs to the victorious jockey and the cheers of 25,000 men were given both horse and rider as they returned to the stable.

Raceland was the favorite at odds of 8 to 5 for winner, and 10 to 7 for a place. Badge was second choice at 6 to 1 and 2 to 1. Terra Cotta was backed 11 to 5 for winner and 5 to 3 for a place. The other horses were selling when the word was given by Starter Caldwell, as follows: Bella B, 7 to 1 straight, 2 to 1 for a place. Erus, Elkwood and Gorgo, 20 to 1 for a winner and 6 to 1 for a place. Brian Boru, 100 to 1 and 20 to 1. Volunteer, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1. Raceland is a bay gelding 4 years old, and is owned by August Belmont, the well-known banker.

A Case Non-Suited.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 19.—In the case of E. L. Randall, a telegraph operator, who sued the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad company for placing his name upon the discharged list, claiming $25,000 damages, Judge Gibson of the circuit court here, non-suited the plaintiff on the ground that the discharged list was a privileged communication which it had the right to send to officers of the telegraphic service, whose province it was to supervise employment of operators and pass upon their fitness.

Foraker a Sure Winner.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Representative Williams, of Ohio, in an interview said: "The thing that is now occupying the attention of the folks in Ohio is the governorship. [illegible] in the world that Foraker will [illegible] nominated. It is known now that he will accept the nomination, and that practically settles the matter. He could, if he wanted, be the successor to Senator Payne, but he is not after that." Speaking of the speakership contest, he thought the contest lay between McKinley and Reed for the speakership of the next house.

The Total Loss Reduced.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., June 19.—The lost log committee informed the Lumbermen's exchange to-day that about 125,000,000 feet of logs have been found below Clarks Ferry, including those in Chesapeake bay and more will yet be recovered. These can be sold for at least ten dollars per thousand feet, thus materially reducing the total loss by the flood.

SAN FRANCISCO'S WAYS.

WHY LIFE ON THE PACIFIC COAST IS SOMETHING OF A LOTTERY.

The Prevalence of Gambling—Living Expenses—The Restaurants—Living Very Much on Extremes—It Is More Parisian than American.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10, 1889.—Should you happen to arrive in San Francisco from the first to about the middle of the month, you will find the people in a wild state of excitement. The cause is the immediate approach or immediate presence of the regular monthly drawing of the big lottery, which occurs on the second Tuesday of each calendar month, and brings with it a rather curious condition of affairs. Although strictly against the common law, lottery tickets are openly sold—coupons they are called—and it would seem that every man, woman and child in the town is the possessor of a twentieth, a tenth, a fifth, a half or a whole ticket. The entire city "plays the game."

If you socially visit a friend's house, the host or hostess expresses an interest in you by inquiring the number of your lottery ticket and mentioning the number of theirs. The clerks in the stores, the merchants at their desks, and the boys on the streets all have tickets or sections of tickets, and as a matter of course the day of the drawing is one of unusual excitement. Extras are issued from the newspaper offices giving the numbers of the lucky coupons; the bulletin boards are besieged by a deeply interested mob and the next day column interviews are published with the winners of any particularly generous sum. All this, to the visitor from abroad, is more than passing strange. To the resident it is an ordinary circumstance of life. Your true San Franciscan would as soon go without his dinner as without his lottery coupon; sooner, much sooner, I am sure.

But it must be borne in mind that less than fifty years ago San Francisco was settled by the gamblers, and the spirit of chance they inculcated hasn't disappeared by any means. Gambling, or, more politely speaking, speculation, is as rampant today as it was in '49. You see it not only in real estate, mining stocks and business enterprises, but it is met in the every day walks of life. Step into a cigar shop to buy a weed, the dice are promptly brought out and the attendant is ready to throw them and see whether you shall pay for two cigars or none. Ride through the streets on a cable car with an acquaintance and he wants to flip a nickel to decide whether you or he shall pay the fare. Women ply the seductive thing called poker as deftly as the men, and skill in "a quiet little game with a small limit" appears, on the coast, to be a national characteristic. However, it is perhaps needless to dilate on this peculiar phase of the modern Californian.

Living in San Francisco is to many a vexed social problem. In certain respects it is like Paris, either very costly or very cheap. One finds it the most expensive and again the most reasonable city in America in which to reside. Rents are high, wages of servants more than double what they are in the east and housekeeping is a luxury which the man of modest means cannot comfortably enjoy. A tidy little two story house brings $60 a month, a servant girl will not work for less than $30, and if she is a good cook $40 is her price. The family washing is always done outside and costs about $2 a week. Thus $100 a month is required for rent and wages alone. Living at the leading hotels is also costly, about $4 a day with incidentals added.

Of course, the vast majority of ordinary people cannot afford this mode of life, and the plan generally adopted is expressed by the words "furnished rooms." San Francisco appears to the stranger like a vast lodging house. Turn where you will, "Furnished rooms to rent" greets the eye. In the midst of the business thoroughfares, along the side streets, out on the fashionable promenades, all over the city and its suburbs, rooms are to let for men, women and children. They are to be had at all prices, from $1 a week to $100. For instance, I am now occupying a parlor and bedroom with bath room privileges, for $8 a w[illegible] the same building are a [illegible] living in a similar way. They [illegible] their apartments from $5 to $[illegible] a week. Of course, this mode of life is not conducive to morality.

In [illegible] a premium on promiscuous [illegible]ship, but in San Francisco no one inquires about the private affairs of his neighbor, and the reputation of the city is far from being like unto Cæsar's wife. The rain falls upon the just and the unjust, and the landlady, from the lowest to the highest grade, takes her fee from any respectable appearing couple and "no questions asked." This enormous population existing in lodgings lives at the restaurants which abound in the city. They are of all kinds and conditions—French, English, Italian, German, Spanish and simple American. Meals can be had all the way from ten cents to $2, but the large majority of people favor what is known as the popular saloons, where the service is neat and clean and the food wholesome and well cooked. These immense dining rooms, of which there are several, are unique. We have nothing like them in the east; they appear indigenous to the soil.

When I first saw this bill of fare I assumed it was a place similar to the "cheap and nastys" in London or the students' cafés in the Latin Quartier of Paris, but I took three meals at one of them yesterday, and my experience may be worth relating. Nearly all the dishes are 10 cents each; if you take three it is 25 cents; or two 15 cent dishes and one 10 cent dish is 30 cents. This mode of discounting is peculiar and quite a study, although the 'Frisco clerk and modest merchant have it down fine. Potatoes are always served free, and so at breakfast are English muffins, toast, corn biscuit and bread of all kinds. A pint bottle of family good red or white wine is served for 10 cents. Let me give you a bill of fare made at random for three meals, costing in all less than $1:

BREAKFAST
Oatmeal and cream.
Lamb chops, water cresses and potatoes.
Coffee and cream.
Hot English muffins, corn bread, butter, etc.
LUNCH.
Pot of tea and cream.
Toast and corn bread.
An entree of meat, potatoes, etc.
Bottle of white wine.
DINNER.
Columbia river salmon.
Bottle claret.
Roast turkey, beef, mutton, etc.
Celery, potatoes, radishes.
Pudding, pastry or fruit.

Now, the price of the breakfast, as given above, was 25 cents, the lunch 25 cents, the dinner 35 cents; in all 90 cents for the day, with one hundred dishes to chose from. Mark you, the service was very good, table cloths and napkins, large, fine and snowy white; butter, sugar and condiments of the best, and the dining room finely furnished and comfortable. The kind of people you meet are well dressed and familiar with the niceties of life—the same class to be found daily in any of the higher grade of restaurants in New York city. It seemed to me impossible that this could be done in a city like San Francisco, and after partaking of the three meals mentioned above I asked to see the proprietor. He came, anxious to see if anything was wrong. When I stated my business he smiled and courteously said: "Many from the east are curious to know how it is done, but the answer is easy. Wine, fruit, vegetables and meats are not expensive on the Pacific coast when bought in large quantities. Then, when you feed a great many people and make a trifle on each one, the return is fair. For example, nearly two thousand people a day take their meals here. Say on each we make 3 cents, that is a net profit of $60 a day. If we only fed half that number, expenses would be nearly as great, and we could not live. It is the small profits from a great number that explains the seeming problem."

But there is a deeper depth than all this. Throughout the city are cozy little bakeries where coffee and cakes are served for ten cents, or eggs, bread and butter, with tea or coffee, for fifteen cents. Pies and puddings, pastry and fruits of all kinds are sold for five cents each, and a bowl of bouillon can also be had for a nickel. These establishments are not cellar or sides places, but finely fitted up corners on Grant avenue, Kearney street, Market, etc. They are well filled nearly all the time, and are patronized by what are politely termed "nice people." So you see, the eastern man coming this way need not go hungry, although I find it is not the effort of the average tourist to economize.

He is ready and willing to cut a splurge. That being the case, there is no city in the land where he can "blow in" his wealth quicker than on this peninsula by the Golden Gate. Speaking of dining, I must say that the Italian restaurants of San Francisco are wretched—at least that is my experience. The table d'hotes are one dollar and one dollar and a half, and for that a much better dinner should be served than is offered. I have tried the Italian three times within the fortnight, and found the Chanti without bouquet and the speghetti not cooked with the flavor it seems to possess in the better class of Italian establishments in the east. The French restaurants are an improvement, but unless it be at the clubs one cannot get a really choice meal hereabouts, unless hotel fare is accepted as suitable for a jaded appetite or an epicurean palate.

FREDERICK W. WHITE.

SOME GEORGIA WONDERS.

A State Where Freaks Thrive and Strange Things Flourish.

[Special Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, June 13.—F. L. Stanton, the Eugene Field of the south, recently suggested to me the idea of writing "The Rise and Fall of the Georgia Wonder in Six Volumes."

After nearly a week spent poring over the rusty files of newspapers and at the libraries I begin to feel as if I thoroughly appreciated the appropriateness of the remark. The series of "wonders" which are being foisted on the newspaper reader by the contemporary paragrapher are merely the reflected picayunes of an extinct race. Georgia, with her growing civilization and refinement, is not likely to recover her pristine glory in this direction. We may vainly sing:

Ah! O for a sight of the wonder strange.
Or a glimpse of the freak that is still

The first record the world has of a genuine Georgia wonder appears in The Post and Intelligencer, published at Trenton, N. J., in 1788, a copy being now in possession of a gentleman in Macon. In it occurs a relation of the thrilling circumstances attending the birth of a "two headed infant, upon a plantation near Savannah, possessing a well molded trunk, and being in all respects the same as other children, save in its terrible deformity. Both heads are large and exceedingly full of expression, a thing of itself most wonderful."

In 1845, at Columbus, a slave owned by Mr. Henry Bethune gave birth to a black child that was destined to become a pronounced wonder. The poor infant, in addition to being idiotic, was perfectly blind. One day, as the 10-year-old daughter was practicing at the piano, little Tom slunk in, and when his little mistress had retired sat down to the instrument, imitating with astonishing correctness the airs she had played. It was not many years after that when "Blind Tom" began making public exhibitions of his great powers of mimicry and is still before the public.

Miss Ellen F. Speed, of Taliaferro county, possessed huge, web shaped extensions in lieu of arms, and was known as the 'human swallow. It is probable, could she have lived, she would have sailed the air as gracefully as her namesake, but died, unfortunately for science, at the immature age of 8.

The newspapers of June, 1851, teem with tales of the great meteor which fell in South Georgia.

EDWIN G. RIVERS.

ASPIRANTS TO OFFICE.

HOW THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS ARE CONDUCTED.

Many Are Called but Few Are Chosen. Even the Most Hopeless Yearners for Government Jobs Make Frantic Efforts to Succeed—Some Knotty Problems.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—It would not be easy to find in the capital city a more interesting scene than that presented in the quarters of the civil service commission on a departmental examination day. Nearly three hundred and fifty candidates for employment in the government service are going through what is commonly known as the hopper. The casual visitor might well think the building a school or college. Four or five rooms are in use, and each is fitted up like the average country school house with rude desks, a few maps on the wall, a rostrum for the teachers or principals. But what a queer lot of pupils! They are of all ages, from 20 up to four score. Many have black skins; gray hairs are copiously mixed with shining young faces, and two-thirds of the whole number are women. Over next the wall sits an old colored man who was once a state officer in the south. Chief Examiner Webster says the old fellow has been here six or eight times, always failing to pass, but never willing to give up.

He is nearly always the last person to leave the examination room, fearing that if he departs earlier his fellow candidates will discover that he has failed and jibe him. Black and ignorant though he is, he appears to be very proud. Another old man, white, and with a face that is finely molded, is pointed out as one who, twenty years ago, was rich and almost famous, successful in politics and thought to be a future senator of the United States. Now he is living chiefly on hope, and a delusive one at that, for the chances are that he will fail to pass the examination. Nothing is more pathetic than the efforts of these old men and women—for old women are also to be found here—to compete with younger and fresher minds in the race for employment, trying in many cases again and again after a failure which must have brought them bitter disappointment and humiliation. Among these unfortunates may be found many who have enjoyed great prosperity, and who have climbed nearly to the top round of success. What stories of humbled pride and breaking hearts this examination hopper has ground out!

WILLIAM H. WEBSTER.

A glance about the rooms shows so many interesting characters that one cannot stop to mention them. In one of the rooms, where tables have been improvised with boards, youth and age sit side by side in the persons of a patriarch whose face is like that of Father Time himself and a girl who declares she is 20 but whose face and form indicate no more than sweet sixteen. It is noteworthy that in a room containing eighty persons, fully two-thirds of them women, there are not more than one or two comely faces. The women are the women who have to struggle for bread alone, or as helpers in needy families. Many of them wear independence and self reliance in their plain faces, few are over scrupulous in dress, fully one-half wear eyeglasses or spectacles. Involuntarily the thought comes that these are the women—for the most part 30 or more in years—who have been left on the shores of the matrimonial sea. It is the pretty woman who marries early and gets somebody to work for her. The plain woman remains single, and after struggling along as servant, store clerk or seamstress, concludes to brighten up her arithmetic, orthography and penmanship, in hopes of passing through the mill and finding a snug berth at a thousand a year, hours 9 to 4, in the service of dear old Uncle Sam.

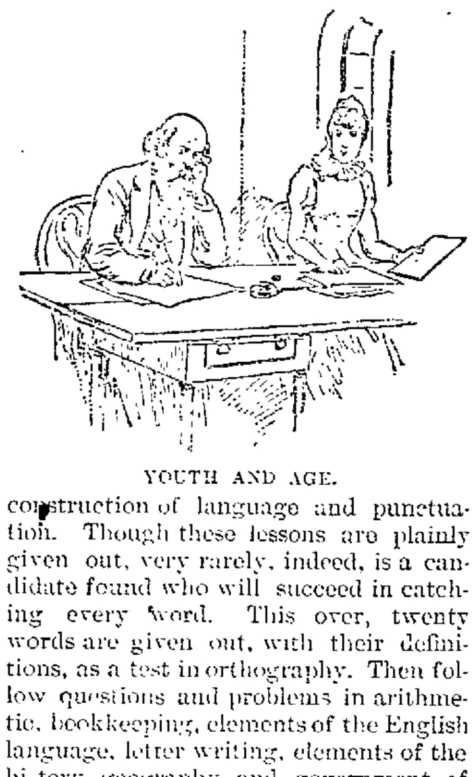
Though here and there is one who looks like a tramp from the streets, these must be worthy, respectable men and women, for has not each of them been indorsed by three well known citizens of his town? To get in here they are required to file formal applications and certificates of character, but their politics is never inquired for. Many of these candidates are from distant cities, which means expense incurred on what is at best but little better than a lottery. Judging by the results of former examinations, of the 400 aspirants here in travail with arithmetic and orthography, only 300 will pass muster with a record of 65 per cent. or better, and of the 300 who feel called only fifteen will be chosen to enter into the gates of the departments as clerks on the government pay roll.

THE SCHOOL ROOM.

Vacancies are few and far between, and already there is a long list of "eligibles" who have passed previous examinations, and who have waited long and perhaps patiently for the appointments that never came. Those who fail to pass may wait six months and try it again. Those who pass, but fail of an appointment within a year, must also come back and be ground once more through the unpromising hopper. When the list of eligibles is made up the candidates showing the highest average are placed at the head, and experience shows that only those whose score reaches close to 100 need expect to profit for their pains. Therefore the struggle is for a rating of 95, and thus is explained the knitting of brow, the arduous concentration of thought, the throwing off of self consciousness everywhere apparent.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the pupils arrive. Each must bring his own ink, pen and pencils. To each is assigned a desk and a number. For the purposes of this examination, names and identity are merged into a mere numerical designation. The chief examiner or one of his assistants informs the class that they must hold no conversation or communication, that their papers must be written in ink, and that no competitor can have issued to him more than one examination blank. Then the mill is started in motion. Blanks are passed out to the class, and these each one must mark with his number.

The examiner reads about 250 words of extract from some book or speech for the information of the class, and rereads it in groups of words at a rate of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five words a minute. As he reads every candidate follows him as closely as he can with pen. This is deemed an important exercise, as it shows not only penmanship but ability to take from dictation, construction of language and punctuation. Though these lessons are plainly given out, very rarely, indeed, is a candidate found who will succeed in catching every word. This over, twenty words are given out, with their definitions, as a test in orthography. Then follow questions and problems in arithmetic, bookkeeping, elements of the English language, letter writing, elements of the history, geography and government of the United States.



YOUTH AND AGE.

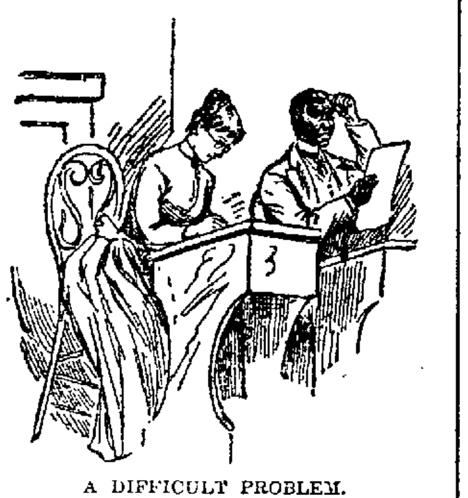
As we look the old man who resembles Father Time is struggling with this:

Add ¾ of 1,288 to 7-15 of 1,928, and from the sum take 7-4 of 3-8

The distressed colored man, having finally succeeded in ascertaining the cost of a tract of land 2¼ miles wide by 3¼ miles long, at $1.25¼ per acre, is now relapsing from exultation into despair over the following:

The stationery division of the treasury department had on hand at the end of the fiscal year 1883 certain letter paper valued at 158.32 1-7, and weighing 1,225 5-7 pounds. During the next fiscal year 7,039 pounds were received, and 6,462 25-35 pounds were used. Required (1): The price of the paper per pound, expressed in cents and fractions of a cent in lowest terms; and (2) the value of the stock on hand at the end of the year 1884.

The comeliest young woman in the room is bothering her pretty but rather empty head over a blank which contains a dozen such conundrums as:



A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

State in whose administration the following events occurred: Purchase of Louisiana, Mexican war, nullification of South Carolina, War of 1812, Emancipation Proclamation.

Where are the following battle fields? State in what war each battle occurred: Long Island, Chancellorsville, Chapultepec, Bennington and Lundy's Lane.

While the eager candidates are struggling with these question blanks, whose contents, of course, they had no knowledge of till they sat down here, two or three bright eyed young men are walking about among the desks. One of the rules of the commission is that a candidate shall not have on his desk a scrap of written or printed paper—nothing but his blanks and pencil tablets. Now and then an article is confiscated by these lynx eyed watchers, and soon a table near the chief examiner's desk is piled high with reference sheets, little hand books and other surreptitious aids to memory. There are several American almanacs, a half dozen pocket statistical compilations, an assortment of memoranda. One highly ingenious aspirant has covered both sides of a large sheet of wrapping paper with a perfect encyclopedia of dates of battles, historical references, etc., and with the confiscation of this treasure disappear probably all his hopes of success.

No wonder the women are largely in majority in these class rooms. It is the woman who succeeds. One-third of the males fail to reach the coveted 65, against only one-sixth of the females. The women rank higher in the scale of excellence, too, as is shown by the fact that while of those passing all classes of examinations during the last eighteen months only 1 in 7 was a woman, of the appointments made, 1 in 6 was that of a female—this notwithstanding the prejudice of many department chiefs and other officers against women clerks, and the option placed in their hands of asking the commission for male or female eligibles. In a contest of the wits, it is the self reliant, pushing woman that wins.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Passenger—Porter, don't put your nasty Paste Blacking on these Shoes. They are blackened with

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Just sponge them with clean water, and they will be beautifully polished. You can earn your quarter easy this time!

By the way, Porter, tell your Livery Stable friends that it is the *Best Harness Dressing* in the world. I've tried it!!

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

The Best Blacking for Men, Women and Children.

PEERLESS DYES
ARE THE BEST
FOR BLACK STOCKINGS.
FINE COLORS THAT NEITHER SMUT WASH OUT NOR FADE
CAN ONLY BE MADE BY USING
PEERLESS DYES
40 Colors

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

ALSO
PEERLESS BRONZE PAINTS—6 Colors,
PEERLESS LAUNDRY BLUING,
PEERLESS INK POWDERS—5 Kinds 7 Colors.
PEERLESS SHOE AND HARNESS DRESSING.
PEERLESS EGG DYES—8 Colors.

NO DUST OR DIRT.
NO SMOKE OR SMELL.
A JET BLACK ENAMEL GLOSS
ENAMELINE
AN IMPROVEMENT IN STOVE POLISH
NEVER BURNS OR STAINS
NO BRUSH REQUIRED.
ALWAYS READY. HAS NO EQUAL.
A PASTE IN TIN BOX.
IT SAVES ¾ OF THE WORK
Get Sample FREE from your Local Dealer.

PITTSBURG TILING COMPANY
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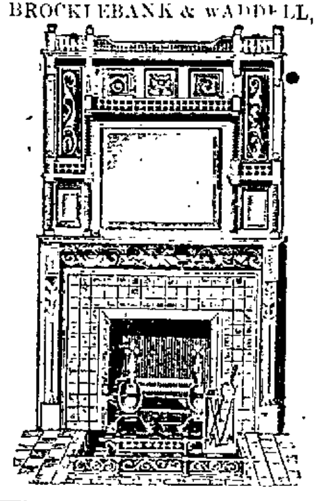

Workers in Tiles
and designers of Artistic Fire Places. Special designs on application. Correspondence solicited.
No. 213 Wood Street,
PITTSBURG, PA.

Advertise in the Massillon Independ[illegible]

RECLAIMED.

We once were factious, fierce, and wild,
To peaceful arts unreconciled;
Our blankets smeared with grease and stains
From buffalo meat and settlers' veins.
Through summer's dust and heat content,
From moon to moon unwashed we went;
But IVORY SOAP came like a ray
Of light across our darkened way.

And now we're civil, kind and good,
And keep the laws as people should.
We wear our linen, lawn and lace,
As well as folks with paler face.
And now I take, where'er we go,
This cake of IVORY SOAP to show
What civilized my squaw and me
And made us clean and fair to see.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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GABLE SCROLLS,
BRACKETS,
Plinth and Corner Blocks,
Door and Window Frames,
Casings and all kinds of Mouldings.
Door and Window Screens.
CONRAD, DANGLER & BROWN,
CLAY STREET, : : MASSILLON, OHIO.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
BLANK·BOOK
& COMMERCIAL
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LETTER & INVOICE FILES
SPECIAL RULING
FIRST CLASS BINDING
PRINTERS
20 EAST MAIN ST.
MASSILLON, O.

THE STORY OF A VOYAGE.

MR. JOSEPH CORNS RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE

With the Winds, Waves, and Ice Bergs—Mr. Hunt Suggests a Collection.

The morning mails were heavily laden with letters from Europe, and THE INDEPENDENT was not forgotten. The letter below is postmarked Queenstown, June 6th, and in one corner Mr. Corns has written, "9 a. m. here, is 4:30 a. m. at Massillon.

STEAM SHIP CITY OF ROME,
ON THE BRINY DEEP, JUNE 5.

Perhaps you would like some of our impressions as they are thus far. Well, to enjoy the reality of them you never can until you take the trip, and judging from appearances thus far on ours, a goodly number are not enjoying it yet. Our first three days were very fine, except some little fog which would shut us in. But during Saturday night, the writer does not know about what time, a change took place; the wind came from the north furiously, the waves rising high. Our course being eastward, brought our good ship floundering in the trough of the sea, causing it to roll as though it would turn over. Most of the chairs were lashed to the cabin, while those that were not went flying, occupants and all, down to the rail of the ship, to the great merriment of those more securely fixed. That experience continued on Sunday and Monday. Tuesday the weather was beautiful again, wind southerly, clear and crisp; passengers appearing on deck in large numbers again.

I have had considerable amusement listening to the various remedies and suggestions concerning the best course to pursue on board ship. I would advise, if you have no other idea of your own, to try every thing that is recommended—fill up full, and keep so, as far as possible. There is but little danger of food and other things taken in that way producing indigestion; they will not be likely to remain long enough with you. I remember that the cow takes her food eagerly and then lies down quietly and throws it up again—you will most likely do the same, with this difference, the cow will keep her mouth closed, yours will be wide open. When our party was talking this matter over as to how we should proceed in regard to diet, the writer said he proposed to make no change, but to eat, drink and sleep just as he did at home or any where else; and in short that is all the advice I have to give.

We have an abundant supply of ministers and priests, but there was no public religious service on Sunday. The only semblance to it was the frequent march on deck of passengers from the seats to the sides of the ship, where they knelt on the seats and bowed their heads over the rail. But I am forced to admit that there was more piety in the posture than in the expressions when the performance was over. Well, the writer has had a grand and good time, and I believe our party will say nearly the same when we get to the other side. Mr. Hunt says this morning that he has slept enough during the two nights just past to last him several days, and now while I write he is sitting comfortably and I think sound asleep.

We expect to reach Queenstown tonight, and Liverpool to-morrow. The ship's management is on the whole up to the standard of excellence and very enjoyable, and I have endeavored to get much information from the more intelligent on the subject of travel on the continent. As might be expected there is a great variety of opinions on that subject, so the writer will try to "keep his eye on the gun." We had a concert and readings, comic and otherwise, last night—a good one.

Mr. Hunt saw two icebergs; I was asleep at the time, so lost that sight. He says they appeared like two grand church spires. We have seen but few ships on the voyage. One little incident occured during the storm which I cannot omit. While our ship was rolling at her worst, Mr. Hunt said to me in his jocular way, "Well if this keeps up something will have to be done. If we can't pray we can take up a collection." We will attend to the collection when we get home.

JOSEPH CORNS.

NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETED.

For the Transfer of the Valley Railway to the Carnegie Syndicate—The Massillon Extension Involved

Mr. S. T. Everett, the treasurer of the Valley Railway company returned to Cleveland yesterday from New York, where he has been to complete negotiations with the Carnegie syndicate. The Leader representative makes this report of an interview:

"Mr. Everett declined absolutely and irrevocably to make public any of the results of his trip. 'In fact' said Mr. Everett, 'I have promised absolutely to say nothing, whatever, to anyone. Inasmuch as I am the only one in Cleveland possessing any knowledge of the situation, I would be accused of a betrayal of confidence very quickly if I said a word.'

The Leader several months ago, contained all the details of the purchase by the Carnegie syndicate of a controlling interest in the road. Mr. Everett's assurance that everything assigned to him had been accomplished undoubtedly meant the completion of all negotiations over the sale. His hopeful view of the future means, without question, the proposed extension. The way in which this will be accomplished was outlined in the Leader several months ago, but is briefly repeated here to make more clear the action of the directors of the road at the meeting to be held to-day or to-morrow. The tracks of the Valley railway are to be used to Canton. From that city a strip of track will be laid eleven miles east to Paris. Here the road will strike the Alliance, Lake Erie & Southern and proceed to Bergholz. Mr. Carnegie furnished the steel rails for the road. The company was unable to fulfill its engagements and Mr. Carnegie foreclosed on the road, and it is now his property. Leaving Bergholz, fifteen miles of track must be built to the Ohio river, crossing that stream between Steubenville and Wellsville. Construction will then again be commenced and fifteen miles of track will be built, connecting with the Pittsburg, Chartiers and Youghiogheny railway, thus reaching Pittsburg. This latter road is also the property of Mr. Carnegie. At Pittsburg connection will probably be made with the South Penn railway and the outlet to the seaboard obtained. The extensions to Massillon and Wheeling are also involved in the transactions now in progress. Massillon can be reached by a fourteen mile extension of the track from a point three miles below Akron to Cottage Grove lake. The Wheeling & Lake Erie road would be used from Massillon to Wheeling."

CONRAD ENDORSED.

THE STARK COUNTY REPUBLICANS NAME DELEGATES.

And Pass Vigorous Resolutions in Commendation of the Administration and of Senator Conrad.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

CANTON, June 15.—The Republicans of Stark county met in mass convention this morning and selected the following delegates to represent this county at the coming state convention: Massillon and Perry township—R. A. Pinn, W. F. Ricks, C. M. Russell. Alternates—Jos. Grapewine, John Wertzbaugher, James Corns.

Alliance—T. R. Morgan, H. H. Billingham, David Fording.

Sugar Creek and Bethlehem townships—Geo. W. Wilhelm.

Tuscarawas and Jackson townships—J. K. McDowell.

Pike and Sandy townships—Washington McKinney.

Lawrence township—I. H. Taggart

Osnaburg and Nimishillen townships—B. Bowman.

Paris and Washington townships—T. J. Roach.

Plain and Lake townships—Josiah Correll.

Canton—Wm. McKinley. Geo. E. Baldwin, J. P. Fawcett, W. E. Sefton, J. J. Clark.

The appointment of the foregoing was recommended by the following committee: Julius Whiting, W. H. Morgan, G. B. Cock, Frank Shultz, John H. Williams.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The Republicans of Stark county, in convention assembled, rejoice with the Republicans of every other county of the State of Ohio, and of every State in the Union, that the real party of the people was accorded with such a splendid triumph last November, and that the party of arrogant pretensions, of sham reform, of disloyalty and incompetency, after a fair trial of four years was relegated to the rear.

We renew our adherence to all the principles so clearly and strongly enunciated by the Republican national convention of 1888, and especially to the principles of protection in its two-fold meaning and operation: Protection to every American citizen at home in all parts of our country; protection to every American citizen abroad, in every land, on every sea; protection to every American citizen in the exercise of all his political rights and privileges, protection to American industry and labor, against the industry and labor of the world. These we believe are not only the principles which the Republican party was organized to promote, and which it always has promoted, but they are the principles upon which the existence of our great American republic depends.

We contemplate with confidence and pride the inauguration of President Harrison and the return to a wise, economical and honest administration of national affairs under his direction.

We earnestly commend and stamp with our full approval the splendid services rendered by the Hon. Wm. McKinley, Jr., to the people of this congressional district, and of the whole country, in the national house of representatives on the rostrum and in the conventions of the people.

We heartily approve the earnest and able services of the Republican members of the general assembly of Ohio, from Stark county, of the Hon. T. C. Snyder in the senate, and of the Hon George W Wilhelm in the house.

We believe that the beneficent effects of Republican control of our State affairs experienced during the last four years should be continued, and to that end, candidates should be placed in nomination by our State convention who will claim at once the confidence and respect of the people. We resepectfully recommend to the careful consideration of our State convention the name of Gen. A. W. Jones, of Youngstown, Mahoning county, O., as a candidate for governor. An able lawyer, a powerful orator, a staunch and life-long Republican, we believe he would lead us to victory in the coming contest.

We recognize in Silas A. Conrad, of Stark county, the qualities eminently fitting in the second officer of the State of Ohio. His distinguished services in the general assembly, in the house and senate, one term as president of the senate, and his great personal worth entitle his name to a careful consideration by our State convention, and we believe it would add great strength to the ticket.

Republican State Convention.

The delegates from this congressional district to the Republican state convention will meet in the commissioner of insurance office, at the state house, Columbus, promptly at 2 p. m., Tuesday, June 25, for the purpose of selecting one member committee on credentials, one member committee on permanent organization, one member committee on rules and order of business, one member committee on resolutions, one vice president, one member state central committee. Badges for delegates and tickets of admission to the convention will be delivered at the meeting of delegates of this congressional district, at the hour above named.

THE BOILER LET GO,

BUT FORTUNATELY NO ONE WAS HURT.

A Startling Event of the Morning, at the Sonnhalter Mine, on the Edge of the City.

The flues of one of the boilers at the Sonnhalter & Warwick mine on the Wendling farm gave way about 10 o'clock on Friday, with terrific force. A representative of THE INDEPENDENT visited the scene and interviewed Mr. Joseph Eberly, the engineer. There are two boilers at this mine which were lately brought from the old A. A. Taylor mills. They were set up facing the south, but have not been fired up lately as the mine has not been working. Yesterday they started to pump the water out of the shaft with steam furnished by the east boiler, when one of the gaskets on the steam connections blew out. The west boiler was then fired up, and about the time mentioned before, just as the engineer turned to go into the engine house, the explosion occurred. When the excitement was over it was found that no one was hurt. The reporter is of the opinion that it was a miracle that the several men standing around got off so well, for the brick and iron castings were scattered about in several directions. After further investigations it was discovered that the west flue of the boiler was blown in the full length of the boiler. This will be a drawback to Mr. Sonnhalter, as he has been using every effort to start up his mine after a continued period of idleness.

Illinois Coal.

As showing the capacity of the mines the following schedule is of interest:

72 mines, each doing more than 50,000 tons, produced.	7,188,507 tons
152 mines, each doing from 10,000 to 50,000 tons, produced	3,666,321 tons
598 mines, each doing less than 10,000 tons, produced	1,000,357 tons
The total was (of 2,000 lbs)	11,855,188 tons

The average value realized at the mines was from $5 to 137 cents, or for the whole state, $1.12 per net ton.

The average rate of wages is stated to have been (for the calendar year 1888) some 55 to 88 cents per ton, or for the whole state say 72 cents per net ton, 64 per cent. of the price realized.

There were 272 mining machines at work, and these with 3,088 men (of all grades and capacities of usefulness) produced 2,243,210 tons of coal. Wages, following the machines, are per diem.

The output per man at hand labor mining was 501 tons in the year. Average days worked in the year 195.8 days, taking all the mines, but taking the mines which turned out 93 per cent. of the coal, and the average is brought up to 220. 6 days. Based on the latter figures—mines, men and days—and the average output was but 527 tons per man.

The powder question is an interesting one: the hand worked mines used 11,908 kegs, and the average coal mined per keg was 3.75 tons. In machine worked mines 19,725 kegs were used and the average coal mined per keg was 97.14 tons.

There were 55 persons killed and 179 injured, out of the 20,410 persons employed.

WOOSTER KNIGHTS HAPPY

They Will Get their Long Wished Commandery.

It was a happy crowd of Wooster Knights Templar that left Massillon last week. Wooster is now within the jurisdiction of the Massillon Commandery, and almost since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the Wooster men have been working to secure a right of dispensation from the Massillon body. Four times they tried it without success, but last week the hearts of the Massillonians relented and the ballot was in favor of Wooster's desire, with less votes against than the fingers of two hands.

This does not settle it yet in favor of Wooster. They must now appeal to the grand master of Ohio for a dispensation so that they may organize. If that officer sees fit to grant the request, the organization formed under it will hold good until the grand commandery of Ohio meets. That body acts formally upon all such applications, and in several instances has refused to allow charters, for fear of weakening established commanderies. In the case of Wooster, the grand commander will probably not grant the dispensation now, as the grand commandery will meet very shortly, and it will be just as well to get final action at once.

If the Wooster commandery becomes a fixture, the jurisdiction of No. 4 of this city will extend mid way between here and Canton on the east, Steubenville on the south, Wooster on the west, and Akron on the north. In days gone by the jurisdiction included nearly all eastern Ohio. Wooster has now about fifteen knights, but there are about twenty-five chapter masons ready to join. Massillon commandery will still have over one hundred members. It is one of the oldest organizations in Ohio, is prosperous in all respects, and wishes all success to the enterprising Wooster brethren.

That Saturday Half-Holiday.

Russell & Co.'s employes will enjoy a regular Saturday half-holiday. The experiment was tried last week, and the opinions were then taken of every man in the works as to the desirability of establishing this innovation. They voted three to two in favor of shutting down at noon on Saturdays, and the firm has acted in accordance with this expressed desire.

RUSSIA'S GREAT FLOOD.

Frightful Scenes When the Neva Overflowed Its Banks.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 13.—The flood that overwhelmed St. Petersburg was not quite so terribly sudden as this Conemaugh one, but it was fully as destructive, and to this day you may see on many of the great Russian public buildings a red line, with the date "7th November, 1824," marking the height of the water on that fatal morning. For three days previous the waters of the Neva, swollen high by a sudden thaw, had been driven back by the furious west wind that was blowing with ever increasing violence up the Gulf of Finland; and as the river rose, the alarm guns kept booming through the howling storm all night long from the citadel, while through the darkness the red glare of signal lanterns lit up every watch tower. A few took fright and fled with what property they could save, but the greater number stayed and met their doom.

Just at daybreak on the morning of the fatal 7th those whose houses looked down upon the great open space of the Admiralty plain (which flanks the river) were awakened by a hollow rumbling like distant thunder, and soon the solid ground below them melted into a sea of leaping, glittering, foaming water, on which wagons, barges, casks, sentry boxes, bundles of hay and shattered timbers were whirled along like straws, together with drowning horses, men and oxen, whose cries swelled dismally the universal uproar. Then the three great canals burst their banks, and on went the flood in one mighty wave through every street and lane, till fully two-thirds of the city was under water.

And now the tragedy began in earnest. As the timber houses along the river bank began to shake beneath the battering strokes of the waves, the doomed inmates tried to clamber to the roof, mostly failing in the attempt and falling headlong into the raging waters below. Children sank before the eyes of their mothers, wives before those of their husbands. Many of the poor wretches, in the madness of their terror, fought savagely for a few inches of foothold till they were all engulfed together. Higher and higher rose the flood, house after house came crashing down, and the shrieks of those who were perishing beneath the ruins were heard above all the roar of wind and storm. And still the alarm bells pealed and the alarm guns boomed in the distance, as if calling in vain for the help that none could give.

But all at once a large boat was seen to come gliding around the corner of the Voznesenskaya Oolitza (Assumption street), rowed by eight strong men, and steered by the Czar Alexander himself. Just at that moment a huge mass of wood work, torn from some fallen house, bore right down upon the boat. A collision would have been certain death to all; but the czar saw that there were two children clinging to the drifting mass, and with one turn of the tiller he brought the boat alongside, and, at the risk of his own life, snatched the poor little waifs from destruction. Then, taking them on his knees, and wrapping his gold laced cloak tenderly around them, he went bravely on into the jaws of death.

Several other boats were soon at work and the men who guided them, steering close to the submerged houses, shouted to those at the windows and on the roofs to let themselves down. But so utterly unnerved were these poor creatures by mortal terror that many of them, instead of lowering themselves quietly into the hands of those who were ready to receive them, leaped headlong into the rushing waters and thus perished with safety actually within their grasp. One struggling woman was clutched by a brave fellow in the bow of one of the boats, but ere he could drag her in the skirt by which he held her gave way and she sank forever. A number of people who had taken refuge on a wooden roof were espied by a boat's crew, who ran alongside and were just shouting to them to lower themselves down, when the whole roof fell in with a horrible crash, overwhelming the rescuers and the rescued in one common ruin.

But the horror was not at its height even now. With the coming of night came a bitter north wind and a frost of unparalleled severity, which completed the deadly work that the flood had begun. Many who had escaped the waters died by the cold of that fearful night; and when morning dawned upon that wild scene scores of dead men were drifting through the dead city on broken planks or capsized boats, with their livid faces and sightless eyes turned blindly upward to the cold and cruel splendor of the wintry sunrise.

A few figures were seen clinging to the trees along the front of the Admiralty building, and the passing rescuers hailed them, but there was no reply. The boats were hastily run thither, and they were told to leap in, but not one of them spoke or moved—they were all frozen corpses. Nearly five hundred of these ghastly fruits were gathered from the trees of the various boulevards when the flood went down, and in many cases the stiffened fingers that still clutched the boughs broke short off like those of a statue!

How many lives were lost during that fearful day and night (which still stands alone in the memory of the Russian people like the burning of Moscow) can never be known now; but, apart from the multitudes that were destroyed in the capital itself, hundreds upon hundereds must have perished in Cronstadt and the low flat islets at the mouth of the river. Countless bodies were whirled away by the furious current of the Neva, to be found far out to sea by shuddering fishermen many days later; and, judging of the total havoc by the very small part of it which can be accurately reckoned, those few hours must have swept away many thousands of human lives.

DAVID KER.

A Tough Story to Believe.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Sunday Capital says: The ribald and irreverent presume to say this administration is conducted by Father-in-law Scott and son Russell. The following would show the truth of that allegation as to the latter: A veteran with a splendid military record applied to Secretary Blaine for appointment to a certain consulship. The astute and level-headed secretary admitted the claim of his applicant at once and made out his commission. When the commission was presented to the president for his signature he saw the eminent fitness of the appointee and promptly appended his sign manual. While the commission was still in the president's hands and Mr Blaine was yet talking with him, Mr. Russell Harrison entered the library, and upon noting the place which had been disposed of, said it never could be given to that person, as he had promised it to a class-mate and his promise could not be recalled. The president, I am told, then drew a pen through his signature.

Terrific Cyclone.

LIGONIER, IND., June 17.—A terrific cyclone passed through this town this afternoon tearing down shade trees and unroofing houses along its path. The fine brick dwelling of J. M. Betts was nearly destroyed and the new residence of W. E. Farling is a total wreck. The Ligonier hotel and a number of other buildings were unroofed. The bridge across Elkhart river was blown down and hundreds of shade trees, fences, etc., were destroyed. The loss will be heavy.

Edward Swineford All Right.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The United Press has received a letter from Howard Swineford of Richmond, Va., saying that he has been advised by his brother, Edward Swineford of St. Louis, that the reports that he (Edward) was crazed by the loss of his wife and mother at Johnstown are incorrect, and that he is now hard at work,

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T Baltzly.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Z. T. Baltzly druggist. 1

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers, who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl street, New York.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

To Our Readers.

The question is often asked by our neighbors, Where I Wonder, can I get a pure stimulant? It is a fact that there is scarcely a roof under which you cannot find a stimulant of some kind. Old People prolong life with its use. People have it to sustain life. Well people may and do use it to make life more enjoyable. But where will we advise our readers to buy? As we learn from the most reliable source that Max Klein is one of the most popular and respected citizens of this country. At his house his word is taken unhesitatingly. To him we can cheerfully recommend our readers for anything in the liquor line. He authorizes us to say that for $1.00 you can buy one quart six year old rye or six quarts for $5.00. His Silver Age at $1.50 per quart is without doubt the best whisky known. Send for price list and complete catalogue. His address is Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa. Mention this paper.

Disarming an Unseen Foe

"This was sometime a paradox," as Hamlet says. Since, however, the people of America and other lands have been enabled to pit Hostetter's Stomach Bitters against that unseen foe, malaria, it is no longer a paradox, but an easy possibility. But whenever malaria evolves its misty venom to poison the air, and decaying unwholesome vegetation impregnates the water, there, in the very stronghold of miasma, is the auxiliary potent to disarm the foe and assure efficient protection. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, know matter how tenaciously they have fastened their clutch on the system, are first forced to relax their grasp and eventually to abandon it altogether. But it is its preventive force that should chiefly recommend the bitters to persons dwelling in malaria-cursed localities, for it is a certain buckler of defence against which the enemy is powerless. Cures likewise, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney and bilious ailments.

Weak Women.

The more sensitive nature of the female sex renders women much more susceptible than men to these numerous ills which spring from lack of harmony in the system. The nervous system gives way, sick headache is frequent, the appetite is lost, and other ailments peculiar to the sex cause great suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for such cases, and has received the most gratifying praise for the relief it has afforded thousands of women whose very existence before taking it was only misery. It strengthens the nerves, cures sick headache and indigestion, purifies and vitalizes the blood, and gives regular and healthy action to every organ in the body.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Baltzly's. 1

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

C., L. & W. Railroad.

In effect February [illegible] 1889

No. 4.	No. 2.	[illegible]	[illegible]		No. 1.	No. 6	No. 5.	Accom
9 10am	6 50pm	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleveland	6 45am	4 15pm		6 20am
8 16	5 55		[illegible]	Grafton	7 55	5 25		
9 25am	5 35		[illegible]	Lorain	7 00am	4 25pm		6 40am
9 07	5 17		[illegible]	Elyria	7 20	4 45		7 20
8 35	5 15		[illegible]	Grafton	7 55	5 25		8 05
[illegible]	5 00		[illegible]	Medina	[illegible]	6 00		10 15
[illegible]	4 51		[illegible]	Camp Chippewa	8 45	6 18		10 40
[illegible]	4 37		[illegible]	Seville	[illegible]	[illegible]		11 45
[illegible]	4 30		[illegible]	Sterling	9 05	[illegible]		12 05pm
6 58	4 05		[illegible]	Warwick	9 11	[illegible]		1 00
6 50	3 57		[illegible]	Canal Fulton	9 40	7 12		1 20
6 40*	3 45*		[illegible]	Paris	9 51*	7 21*		1 50
6 30	3 37*	[illegible]	[illegible]	Massillon	10 02	[illegible]	6 00AM	[illegible]
6 16*		[illegible]	[illegible]	Navarre	10 15*	7 47*	6 15*	[illegible]
6 07	3 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	Justus	10 21	7 52	6 24	[illegible]
5 50	3 08	[illegible]	[illegible]	Beach City	10 26	8 02	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 32	2 48	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canal Dover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 23	2 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	New Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 00	2 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	Uhrichsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	1 21	[illegible]		Freeport	12 14		[illegible]	
	1 15	[illegible]		Butler	12 21		[illegible]	
	12 55	[illegible]		Flushing	12 47		9 05	
	12 02pm	4 37		Barton	1 35		10 00	
	11 35am	4 12		Bridgeport	2 05		10 35	

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily, Sundays excepted.

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C. & St. L. R'y for Fostoria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West.

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Crestline, Indianapolis, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest.

At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Ashland, Wadsworth, Akron, Mansfield and intermediate points.

At Warwick with C. A. & C. R. for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y for points on that road.

At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y points on that road.

At Canal Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg, etc.

At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

At Barton, with St. Clairsville & Northern R R. for St. Clairsville, O.

At Bridgeport, with C. & P. R'y, for Bellaire, Pittsburg, etc.

At Wheeling, with Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Washington, Baltimore, etc. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect Jan. 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. [illegible]	No 7	No. [illegible]	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Oak Harbor... Ar	9 12	2 0[illegible]	5 4[illegible]	
Fremont	9 3[illegible]	2 5[illegible]	[illegible]	
Clyde	9 [illegible]7	2 17	6 25	
Bellevue	[illegible]	3 0[illegible]	6 40	
Monroeville Lv		3 2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norwalk		3 38	7 2[illegible]	3 22
Wellington		4 [illegible]	[illegible]	4 0[illegible]
Creston Ar	[illegible]	5 2[illegible]	9 0[illegible]	4 [illegible]
Orrville Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Lv	[illegible]	5 5[illegible]	7 07	[illegible]
Massillon	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Navarre	1 [illegible]	6 5	8 10	8 [illegible]
Valley Junction	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Cumberland	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherrodsville	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowerstown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Dover	2 37	6 07		
New Comerstown	3 [illegible] am	6 47		
Cambridge	[illegible]	7 4[illegible]		
Macksburg	[illegible]	9 [illegible]		
Marietta Ar	7 25 am	10 27		

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4	No 2
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	[illegible]	12 1[illegible]		
Macksburg	[illegible]	1 2[illegible]		
Cambridge	[illegible]	[illegible]		
New Comerstown	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Canal Dover	[illegible]	4 [illegible]		
Bowerstown	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 5[illegible]	
Leesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sherrodsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 16	
New Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 22	
Valley Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 4[illegible]	
Navarre	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	
Massillon	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Orrville Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Orrville Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No. 2
Creston	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Wellington	[illegible]	7 4[illegible]	[illegible]	A. M.
Norwalk	[illegible]	8 2[illegible]	[illegible]	7 25
Monroeville	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 57	7 35
Clyde	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 03
Fremont	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 [illegible]	8 20
Toledo Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

JAS. M. HALL, [illegible] FORD
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CONSUMPTION

Massillon Independent.
(WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.)
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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1889.

There is practical information in Mr. J. N. Shaub's essay on the profits of fruit culture.

The resolutions adopted by the Republican mass convention, Saturday, do not bind delegates to any specific line of conduct. They simply recommend to the whole convention.

With Brice at the head of the national Democratic organization, and Townsend, his partner, holding the string in Ohio, this would seem to be a mighty poor year for anti-monopoly reformers.

It was 114 years ago Monday that Bunker Hill was the scene of the battle so famous in American history. Is the country becoming too great to recognize the anniversaries of the events that gave it birth?

The finger of fate points to the selection of Julius Whiting, jr., as a member of the Republican state central committee. That same finger sometimes acts most unaccountably, but in this instance, like Mr. Whiting, it is all right.

Ohio has been unfortunate enough for the last half dozen years in having the standard oil company represented by Mr. Payne, in the senate. It is hardly probable that Calvin S. Brice, a railroad wrecker, magnate, or what you will, will succeed so well.

It looks to-day at little more like Kennedy, than it did. There is a disposition existing to remember that he once accepted the second place when he desired only the first, and his firmness tempered with discretion, which the Democrats know to their sorrow.

In voting for members of the general assembly this fall, it will be well for voters to scan the list of candidates and cast their ballots for men who have a real interest and a real residence in the county; men who are identified with our local life, and not the heralds of their own greatness.

George Washington Wilhelm modestly deprecated the action of his political friends in endorsing his record on Saturday, but he need not have hesitated for he fully earned the tribute. Fortunately for the state, Mr. Wilhelm is one of the quiet, unassuming sort, who, nevertheless, does the right thing at the right time.

By the revival of a dead contract, the city of Massillon, through its late council, was permitted to pay $1.50 a yard for brick paving. Canton by encouraging instead of choking competitive bids, has just entered into contract to pave one street for $1.06 per yard, and rejected a bid at $1.11 which stipulated that Porter brick, such as are on Main street, should be used.

THE INDEPENDENT regrets that it did not sooner call attention to the rate of interest fixed for the bonds which the city is now offering for sale. Six per cent. is to be allowed, whereas five would have attracted investors just as readily. New York is floating bonds at 2½ per cent. and money is generally cheap at present. Massillon's bonds are desirable, as the city has no indebtedness.

Mr. James E. Campbell, who is expected to head the Democratic ticket this fall, is reported to have said that it was impossible for the Democratic party to frame a platform upon which he could not stand. Mr. Campbell told the truth. It will be remembered that although that gentleman was heartily and openly opposed to the Mills bill he voted for it when he heard the crack of the party whip. The essence of Democracy is, stick to your party be it ever so pig-headed.

If the "Young Eaglet of Stark" does not keep in excellent condition he will find before the campaign has proceeded far, that his eloquent and untamed running mate will break away from the traces and shut him out in the race for representative stakes. Thus far Rev. E. E. has addressed a German Pioneer picnic, is booked for a speech at a labor picnic July 4th, and the Lord only knows where he'll be between that and election day.

There are some facts made known in the report of the proceedings of the Horticultural Society to-day, that ought to be digested by everybody, whether interested in horticulture or not.

We of Molly Stark have a right to be a little proud of our strawberries. Think of ruby-red fruit, each berry eight inches in circumference, twenty berries to the quart! Even the glorious climate of California fails to develop any thing to the marvelous perfection of the Stark county strawberry.

The Stark county strawberry has its own characteristics, and THE INDEPENDENT wants to see it recognized for all it is worth. It believes that the time is coming when the praises of the Stark county berry will be sung abroad in the land, like the onion of Bermuda, the peach of Delaware and the sweet potato of New Jersey.

Some months ago one of the prominent Republican newspapers said that the logic of the situation made the re-nomination of Governor Foraker inevitable. What was prophecy then seems to be the confronting situation now. We have Lampson, Dawes, O'Neall, Jones and some others each with followings in their respective localities, and in some instances elsewhere, and we have Kennedy with a strong support all over the state. But against Kennedy it is said that he cannot be spared from the house of representatives, so that in a sense he is no better off than others less conspicuous in the political theater. With this strong array of names, and this minute division of delegates, the veriest tyro can see that unless present estimates go greatly amiss there will be a demand for some one else who can solidify the whole convention. Governor Foraker is the one man available in case of the inability of the convention to unite upon a man now named. That is the way matters stand, and those who see them otherwise look through colored glasses.

As to Mr. Conrad, his defeat or success is largely a question of geography. It is an accepted rule that the heads of the ticket must come from opposite ends of the state. His individual strength, could he be voted for in advance of the gubernatorial nomination, would, almost beyond a doubt, carry him through

An excellent and thorough test of the advisability of women being present at voting places and the manner in which their presence would be received was accorded in Pennsylvania, Tuesday. Referring to the question the Pittsburg Dispatch of Wednesday, says:

"Women have taken a very conspicuous part in the campaign which ended yesterday. In fact most of the credit for what was accomplished by the prohibition party is due to the women. At the polls yesterday in many parts of the city women were to be found working for their party with all the enthusiasm of the most spirited ward worker. What their arguments and their mere presence at the polls accomplished for the cause of prohibition will never be known exactly, but they must have had considerable influence upon some of the voters."

"As far as the early reports of the election show we are glad to notice that the women were accorded a full measure of fair play in their self-appointed duties at the polls. Not only were they unmolested and shown every courtesy, but in some instances the men there in the interest of the anti-Prohibition party assisted them in pasting up posters and arranging tickets. The men who remembered their bounden duty to be courteous to women at all times and in all places, did nothing more than their duty. In time of political excitement it is not always safe to depend upon the best instincts of man keeping the upper hand all through the fray; but yesterday's experience does not support the argument that the presence of women in politics would subject them to actual contact with disorder and discourtesy.

"The last hours of a stubborn, though seemingly hopeless, battle for prohibition happily have not been marred by any scenes of disorder, and the first appearance of women as workers, if not voters, at the polls has had a favorable effect in every way."

UP MARLBORO WAY.

THE HORTICULTURISTS MEET AT A MODEL FARM.

Discuss Strawberries Eight Inches in Circumference, Twenty to the Quart, Talk About the Weather, Listen to Excellent Essays, and Enjoy Unlimited Hospitality.

If three hundred people drove through mud and rain distances ranging from twenty-five to two miles to attend a Horticultural Society meeting, how many would have driven had the weather been fair? The June meeting, the most important of the year, was held Wednesday at the magnificent farm residence of D. M. Niswonger, in Marlboro township. The Marlboro farm is a fine place when once reached, but many friends and fellow citizens questioned whether they would ever arrive in this world.

The party captained from Hartville by Mr. C. A. Krider had a fractious colt to deal with, and with difficulty subdued her. Another delegation arrived within a mile or two of Mr. Niswonger's, and then devoted an hour to wandering over hill and dale, following the leadership of one who "knew every road in these parts," but succeeded in getting lost just the same.

Mr. Niswonger's farm is said to be the best managed in the county—its appearances do not belie its reputation. Every fence and every building is in apple-pie order, every bit of woodland is clear of underbrush, and as for weeds there is a tale afloat that they turn up their roots and die when the proprietor appears. The lawn in front of the comfortable home is closely shaven and even in the midst of a hard storm the place presented a most inviting look. Preparations had been made for a great many who were unable to come on account of the stormy weather, but as it was, the tent in which the meeting was held was crowded. The Louisville Glee Club, consisting of the Misses Slusser, Paquelet, Mary and Anna Bauman, Lesh, Messrs. Louis Bonnot, Frank Paquelet, Rev. O. B. Slusser and Mr. and Mrs. M. Coy, was present, and sang a great many choruses, quartettes and duos with taste and effect.

Almost nothing was done before dinner owing to the delay in the arrival of the secretary. After the usual excellent dinner, at which strawberries and ice cream were served, and the subsidence of interest in the superb strawberry show, the exercises began.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPLES

The prospect for apples is not very bright this year in Stark county. The crop will be light and the quality poor. There seems to be a peculiar feature, that what apples there are, are mostly on the east side of the trees. The condition of the trees is good; they seem to perfect the wood to get ready for a better crop next year.

J. N. SHAUB,
P. J. PALMER.

D. M. Slusser begged leave to say that in the vicinity of Louisville the apple prospect was No. 1.

M. Bitzer noticed that en route to Mr. Niswonger's the apple trees appeared to be in poor condition. As Mr. Bitzer had done a good deal of traveling his opinion was held to be good.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STRAWBERRIES.

The exhibit of this, the tenth annual strawberry show, while falling far below some former shows in point of number of exhibits, is, however, equal to the best in quality and fine appearance, as well as size. D. M. Slusser exhibits five varieties, Crescent Seedling, Manchester, Jessie, Cumberland and Sharpless, all fine specimens; Joseph T. Hayhurst, Manchester, Kentucky, and a new variety, a seedling raised by Mrs. Pervine; P. J. Palmer shows a basket of very fine Sharpless and a variety for name, committee unable to name; B. T. Berlin, nine varieties as follows: Jessie, Bubach, (new), Windsor, or Champion and Wonderful, Crescent, Manchester, Miner's Prolific, Cumberland, Sharpless, Daniel Boone, all fine varieties; Harvey Smalley, Sharpless and Cumberland, fine; J. N. Shaub, Sharpless and Baltimore, both fair specimens; Mrs W. Reeder exhibits a large dish filled with extraordinary fine Sharpless and Cumberland; A. Taylor also has a very fine display of, Sharpless berries in large quantity, as well as quality and size; Watson Wise, as usual at our annual strawberry show, caps the climax with fine berries. This time, however, relieving the monotony by exhibiting a quart of Sharpless, filled full up with only twenty berries, a number of which will measure from six to eight inches in circumference. Mr. Wise considers this variety the best grown. His Green's Prolific, picked two days ago, were still perfect and fine. The Charles Downing exhibited by him ranked the best on the tables.

Mr Berlin exhibits a basket of Fay's Prolific currants, some of which are fully ripe. These are the best of all the varieties of currants, and the committee would recommend when planting to plant this variety. Jacob Kagey exhibits a branch of gooseberries for name. Committee calls them the Downing. Peter Chance, of Canton, has a branch of red raspberries, some of which are fully ripe, which he obtained under the name of Queen of the Garden, but committee thinks it the Cuthbert, which growers are sending out under an assumed or new name. The Cuthbert is, however, considered the best or among the best of the red berries. The committee desires to say that the Baltimore exhibited by J. N. Shaub is only the Glendale recommended for late and canning, but too sour for a table berry. After passing on the above, two exhibits were brought in by E. S. Coates, one the Sharpless, very fine, but the one named Crescent the committee finds to be a mixture of several varieties, among them being a few Crescents. Thirty specimens on the table.

J. F. NIESZ,
LEAH BERLIN,
MOSES CLAY,
C. A. KRIDER.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPLES.

Your committee finds on exhibition a very good display of apples for this season of the year. D. M. Slusser has Lady's Sweet and Romanite, good and well preserved specimens. Jacob Kagey has Baldwin, Hyde's Keeper, Romanite and Paradise Sweet, all good specimens. W. F. Slusser has a well preserved specimen of Fallenwalder. Lucetta Hamilton has an extra well preserved dishful of Romanites. Charles Hamilton has a specimen of Pennock of good size, but somewhat wilted. John Robertson has three plates of well preserved apples, consisting of Romanite, Black apple and name of other unknown to committee. Thomas Bloomfield has a basketful of extra fine Roxbury Russett and Romanite. Mrs. Henry Beatty has a branch containing two very fine lemons grown by her.

JNO. K. NIESZ.
A. PONTIUS.

VEGETABLES.

The committee on vegetables finds the following on exhibition: A potato by Peter Chance which he names the Final Early Prolific, a very nice sample for a two months' growth. Also a sample of Egyptian beet by D. M. Slusser, not very large but a good sample for this year's growth.

H. R. ROHRER.
WATSON WISE.

NOMENCLATURE OF FRUITS.

Your committee on nomenclature of fruits finds the following apples on the table for name: One from J. Kagey we cannot name; well kept. One plate from D. M. Niswonger we call the Lady Sweet. One plate from D. M. Slusser, which we think is the Grindstone, all of which are well preserved.

M. BITZER.
B. T. BERLIN.

VINEYARDS.

Your committe on grapes would say they are doing quite well. The prospects are very good in some localities. They were injured by the frost, but on the whole there will be a full crop of grapes.

M. BITZER,
H. M. ROHRER.

STONE FRUIT.

W. F. Slusser has a nice sample of sweet cherries the committee does not know the name of, but thinks they are the Biggaerlan. H. R. Roher has a fine sample of the Early Richmond cherries. D. M. Slusser has a small branch of seedling peaches; very full.

J. F. ROTH,
D. M. SLUSSER.

FLOWERS.

Seldom do we find a larger or finer display of flowers than we find to-day. First is the display of roses exhibited by Mrs J. K. Niesz, of the Children's Home; thirteen varieties and all very choice. Mrs. Wilson has a collection of roses embracing five varieties, and the committee mentions especially a green rose, very rare. Miss Sarah Brook has on the table three bouquets composed of roses, poppies and pinks, also a basket of very fine roses. Mrs. Eggert has a display of roses of several varieties. Mrs. B. T. Berlin has two large bouquets of roses, Iris, Puzzle Grass, Feather Hyacinth, Peonies, and Hardy Gladiolas. Mrs. Leah Carpenter presents two bouquets, one composed entirely of peonies, and the other of roses and winter heliotrope. Mrs. H. R. Roher has two bouquets of roses. Mrs. J. F. Roth exhibits two bouquets composed of many varieties of geraniums, fever few, mignonette, pansies, candy tuft, petunias, fuchsias and pansies. Mrs H. S. Slusser's bouquets are composed entirely of roses. Mrs. Watson Wise has on the table two large and fine bouquets, made up of eight varieties of geraniums, three of pinks, fuchsia, fever few, roses, candy tuft, corn flower, conerari and begonia. Mrs. S. H. Rockhill has a very fine bouquet of magnolia and sweet honeysuckle, Magnolia is something very rare in this section of the country. Two large and very fine bouquets by Mrs. Reeder, composed of peonies, roses, westeria, perennial heliotrope, honeysuckle, dahlia and sweet William. Mrs. Jacob Holl has one small bouquet of pansies and roses, very choice. Gracie Niesz has two bouquets, one entirely of roses of several varieties and the other of sweet honeysuckle. Mrs Haughonant, of Portage county has one bouquet entirely of roses of many varieties; a very fine collection. A large and beautiful bouquet of peonies, honeysuckle and roses by Mrs. Harmony. One bouquet of cornflowers not named. Owing to the very large display we may have over-looked some, it was almost impossible to do them justice. Owing to our brief space we are unable to do justice to the beautiful and picturesque grounds which surround the home of the host and hostess. Mrs. Ulman has a fine collection of tea roses which were overlooked.

MRS. WATSON WISE,
ALLIE SAYLER,
CLARA E. PALMER.

MR. SHAUB'S PAPER.

Can an orchard on a large scale be made to pay, or can a large orchard be made profitable? Much depends upon what is called pay or profit and the term large orchard. I will say that it can be made to pay as well as other crops of the farm if conducted in a proper manner, certainly, if a specialty is made of the orchard so that everything be done in its proper time and the rule for everything could be observed. By so doing it could be made to pay better than most other crops of the farm. It would require a close attention in all its details to become highly profitable.

In planting an orchard the first thing to be considered is the location and the soil. The site should be an elevated one. The soil rich and dry, and at the same time be sheltered from the western winds by a forest, or wind brake of some kind. This should extend a little around the north-west and south-west corners. After having made the selection of a proper site and put the same in the best possible shape by underdraining and otherwise, a judicious selection of varieties must be made, as fully one-half of the varieties now grown in our orchards are not profitable. Realizing that some of the best varieties will do well in some localities whilst in other localities they will not, the husbandman will plant those standard kinds that are known to be a success in his immediate neighborhood or locality. He will follow by a limited series of experiments of other new and tried varieties from abroad. For profit, size, beauty and productiveness should be the main points in the selections made, followed closely by keeping qualities and taste. After having selected the trees and the ground being placed in proper condition, the trees should be planted thirty-two feet apart each way, placing those varieties that ripen first in the first row, and so on in the order of ripening to the end. By following this method, barrels and boxes need not be moved from one side of the orchard to the other in order to gather the fruit. The success of the orchard depends upon the treatment it receives the first ten years. These years should be devoted to the proper training of the trees, keeping them in bounds, with the tops well cut back so as to admit light and sunshine to penetrate and ripen the fruit evenly. During this time the trees must be guarded against the work of insects of various kinds, the curculio, coddling moth and a host of others. These should be made a study and how best to destroy and curtail their ravages, so as to be ready to fight them successfully and intelligently when your trees get to bearing. It seems that the better the variety of fruit the more trouble with these pests.

In marketing the fruit it should be carefully selected and packed in barrels, neat crates or boxes. Attractiveness of packages and the neatness and arrangement of the fruit has a great bearing on sales. One should have an evaporator in addition, to make use of the better class of windfalls and imperfect fruit. A cold storage building is one of the necessary items of a successful fruit-grower, in order that he may take advantage of markets. Now if all these and many other points not mentioned here are systematically attended to the orchard will and may pay better than many other crops on the farm.

As I understand pay or profit to mean, is to make 6 per cent. on an investment, less the tax after deducting all the legitimate expenses of raising the crop. It it extremely doubtful whether this can be done in this country at present. The farmer and horticulturist above all others are compelled to pay tribute on nearly every production of the country There seems to be a small army of millionaires that combine their efforts and their capital to make a certain profit out of what others produce. They produce nothing themeselves but thrive on the labors of others, and like the octopus or devil fish reaching out with their feelers in all directions, paralyzing everything they touch.

It may be said what has this to do with profits—it is overproduction that creates all these troubles. Let us see, good apples sold in Canton, during the month of April, at the commission house at $1.50 per bushel. Certainly this is very cheap and yet when we reflect how many families had not an apple to eat during this same month we cannot help but feel that overproduction has been a mockery to them as well as the fruit grower. To us it looks like underconsumption rather than overproduction, Why must these children and families do without apples when they are so cheap and plenty is the query? The trouble is that the father in too many instances could only find employment six months during the year. Then again it is said that there is a surplus of laborers. Yet when we look at the condition of our streets and highways for the other six months of the year we cannot help but feel that there would be plenty to do if rightly arranged. With steady employment the laborer could find means to buy more the farmer could find employment for another hand or two, if the means would justify the end. The money sharks that do not produce anything but lay tribute on those that do produce, corrupt politics so as to be enabled to send their emissaries and hirelings to the legislature, buy their way into the senate of the United States and enact such laws as will enable you and I to pay tribute to their rapacity.

J. N. SHAUB.

STRAWBERRY GROWING TWENTY YEARS AGO AND EARLIER.

We are all accustomed to seeing the large quantities of strawberries in our markets at the present time, and the low prices at which they are sold. So low, in fact, that all may enjoy them. But few, perhaps, stop to think that it was not long ago thus. Twenty years ago, and even less, this fruit was considered a luxury, and families, who from necessity were compelled to be economical, could not afford them.

The writer considers himself the pioneer in growing strawberries for market, and was the first person who brought them to the Canton market by the bushel. At the risk of being considered egotistical I shall endeavor to give some of my experiences in those early days, when so little was known of the business.

I shall go back a little farther than twenty years: As a boy on my father's farm I became very much interested in fruit culture in general, and in strawberry raising in particular. I eagerly sought and read the meager information then given in books and periodicals, and became very anxious to try my skill at raising the fruits, of which I read such glowing accounts, for then, as now, all the good things that could be said were not wanting but the defects were carefully omitted.

My first strawberry bed, or to state more correctly there were three of them one for each variety. It was said that each variety must be planted in a bed separate from all others in order to prevent the varieties from mixing, just as people believed that potatoes mix in the hill. I procured three varieties, viz: Hovey's Seedling, Burr's new Pine, and Early Scarlet. Each variety filled a bed 16x16 feet, and as I read it to produce the best results the beds must be trenched that is dug twenty inches or more deep and the top soil put in the bottom and the subsoil brought to the top—no small item of labor; any fertilizing material must also be placed at or near the bottom, for then it was said the roots would go down deep and defy frost and drouth, and abundant crops of fruit.

I read "Pardee on the Strawberry" and blindly followed what I read. I planted the beds in the spring, kept them well cultivated in the barren looking subsoil, but despite its barren looks the plants made a fair growth and were duly covered with corn stalks for the winter. In the spring I watched for the blossoms and then for the fruit, the first appeared at the proper time but the latter was scarcely enough for a taste, for two of the varieties were pistilate flowering kinds and the other, Hovey's seedling, although a staminate, failed to produce more than a few small berries, although wonderful stories were published of its great size and productiveness at Boston, Mass., where it originated. The next season results were very much similar, and I abandoned forever the trench system of culture.

Not disheartened, however, a few years later I procured a few dozens of Wilson's Albany Seedling, which was now brought out for the first, and has had a greater run and was more widely planted, and succeeded in a greater variety of soils than any other variety ever known. It is still raised in some localities with success. Its combined merits of hardiness, great productiveness, good color and excellent shipping and canning properties have not been excelled by any one variety in my opinion to this day. This variety, with Burrs' New Pine and Early Scarlet I attempted to raise in a garden with hand culture with very ordinary success for a few years. When just about the close of the war I began field culture, planting in rows three and a half feet apart, and now I began to raise berries that were the wonder and admiration of all who saw them. In the year 1867 I marketed my first berries, the very earliest ripe ones sold at 45 cents per quart, then down to 40, and on down to 25 cents, and later the small end of the crop 12 cents, average for the year 16½ cents per quart. For the year 1868 the crop was sold at the beginning of the season at an average price of 16 cents. In 1869 I had my berries sold on commission, retailing a few myself, and although the commission was 15 cents per quart, I realized 16¼ cents. The next year the crop was again sold on commission, average net price 12 cents. My plantings were Wilson's for the main crop, with many new kinds on trial.

For the year 1871 my beds, new and old, covered an acre of ground, about one-half of which were Wilson's, planted the preceding year, and produced one hundred bushels of berries. Had the beds all been new and all Wilson's, the yield would have been much greater. This season was the earliest in my experience, the first berries of Wilson's and Downer's being ripe the 26th of May. The yield was not remarkable, considering the whole ground covered, but was worthy of notice at the time, because no one person had marketed so many berries before in this part of the State. Indeed it was only a year or two before this that the Canton papers published as a fact worthy of note, "that one hundred bushels of strawberries had been sold in the town that season." This year my berries brought thirteen cents per quart. About this time I found a berry of the Triumph De Grand variety that measured eight and a half inches in circumference. It was the largest berry seen up to that time by the people here, and attracted much attention and comment.

I might go on from year to year and tell of more failures and more successes in later years, but this history, like others, only repeats itself, and many of you "have been there" in these later years and "know how it is yourselves." The prices of these early years will not likely return again. During the first years of my success in strawberry growing many visitors were attracted to our place, some from motives of true friendship, no doubt, others from friendship for the strawberry, and some with an eye to business, determined to learn the secrets of the trade. One old gentleman, who was afterwards very successful in the business, came several times, and as there were no secrets, soon gained the information he desired, especially that of planting staminate and pistillate flowering varieties in close proximity in order that the flowers might be easily fertilized and produce perfect berries. This fact he turned shrewdly to account a few years later, when a gentleman from the eastern part of the county, who expected to go into strawberry growing extensively, came to him to buy plants. After selling some thousands of plants at a fair figure, he remarked to a neighbor: "It will be a long day before he will glut the market with strawberries." He had sold him all pistillate flowering plants.

Improved and cheaper methods of culture, as well as improvement in varieties, has gone on slowly but surely all these years. Especially is this true in regard to size. Some of the varieties brought out within the last decade are indeed marvelous in size and beauty.

This reminds me of the remarks made by a gentleman, whom many of you know, when responding to the sentiment "Our Small Fruits," at a banquet given in honor of the Ohio State Horticultural Society. He says "there are no small fruits." He spoke of large currants and grapes, going over the whole list and coming last to the strawberry. He said "there are no longer small fruits, he had heard of nine filling a quart measure, and it was now necessary to slice them like peaches in order that ladies might eat them with satisfaction."

I am glad to know that this delicious and popular fruit is so plentifully grown, that the poor as well as their more fortunate fellow citizens may enjoy them. Health and happiness are both promoted by the liberal use of this and other fruits, and fortunate indeed are the people who can enjoy a bountiful supply.

J. K. NIESZ.

Mr. A. McGregor was called upon for a voluntary performance. Mr. McGregor explained why he read a finished production on "Long Ago," that he had been requested by the host to prepare in advance. He desired to retain the manuscript for a few days, after which it will probably be published in this paper.

Mr. Wallace H. Phelps, editor of the Alliance Leader, was caught in the outskirts and spoke in a humorous vein for a few minutes. He referred especially to the willingness of the farmer to expose what would be guarded in business circles as "trade secrets." He also mentioned the decreasing profits of agriculture.

The Rev. Mr. Knowles, of Marlboro, and a recent visitor in California, declares that the strawberry show far exceeded anything that he had seen on the Pacific slope, both in size and quality.

Dr. Santee, of Marlboro, was also cornered and compelled to make a few remarks.

President Rockhill announced that there would be no July meeting. The August meeting will be held at the residence of J. W. Teeters, two miles from Alliance. A special invitation has been extended to all interested in horticulture. In order to accommodate many members the date of the meeting was changed to Thursday, August 1.

Mrs. Eggert moved a vote of thanks to the Louisville Glee Club for their entertainment which was heartily carried, and coupled with an invitation to be present at the next meeting.

A. Fontius moved a vote of thanks t

[Continued on 8th page]

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Rev. Dr. B[illegible] and the Rev. C. C Smith will exchange pulpits next Sunday.

A telegram from [illegible], Ind., Sunday, announced the death of Joseph Gordon, for many years a resident of Tuscarawas township.

Peter Haag, sr., one of Massillon's old residents, died Friday at his home on East Main street, at the age of 78. The funeral will be Monday.

W. N. Hemperly has completed his studies in the preparatory department of Adelbert college at Hudson with first honors, in a large class of graduates.

Harvey Kilgore, who lives in the west end of the county and recently had a leg broken by a fall from a horse, had the injured member amputated Monday.

The commissioners of Columbiana county, at their last meeting, considered sixty-three claims for sheep killed by dogs, and the amount allowed was $1,855 45.

The third annual tournament of the Niles, O., gun club will be held Wednesday and Thursday, July 3 and 4. The programme will be arranged to suit all classes of shooting.

Ira M. Allen, formerly superintendent of the Charity school, is a candidate for county commissioner. In having such names to go before the primary election the Republican party may well be proud of its standard.

The business constituency should be impressed with the importance of the fact that money may be wasted in injudicious advertising, as well as in the abuse or misapplication of any other legitimate and beneficent influence — The Ink Fiend.

As there seems to be a slight misunderstanding in the matter, THE INDEPENDENT reproduces the names of the Massillon delegation to the Republican State convention: Delegates—R. A. Pinn, W. F. Ricks, C. M. Russell; alternates—Joseph Grapewine, John Wertzbaugher. James Corns.

Peter Sailer left Saturday night for New York, where he expects to carefully study factory methods, cigar manufacturing appliances, and the causes of the prevailing business depression.' The trade is somewhat demoralized at present, and Mr. Sailer proposes to get at the bottom of the trouble.

A French boy named Carl [illegible] who is employed at the window glass factory, met with an accident Tuesday which will render his right arm useless for some time. While carrying two glass cylinders under his arms one broke and cut an ugly gash in his fore arm. Dr. Pease dressed the wound.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Wallace, of Missouri, who have been in the city several weeks, left Monday for Cleveland, where Mr. Wallace will remain in the hospital for some time, seeking relief from asthmatic trouble. Mr. Wallace is seriously afflicted, and his permanent recovery is greatly to be desired.

One of Erhard & Schnuke's most valuable draught horses was killed on Canal street, Sunday night, by colliding with a runaway pony owned by Billy Taskar. The shaft of the cart in which the pony was hitched penetrated three feet in the breast of the unfortunate animal which expired shortly after.

Cleveland will be the objective point for a great many pleasure seekers on the Fourth of July, principally to witness the Cleveland-Boston League game, which promises to be quite interesting, as the two clubs hold first and second places respectively, with but a trifling difference of one game between them.

Mr. Fred Forster, of this city, was well acquainted with Dr Cronin, of Chicago, being associated with him in important committee work, at a late convention of the Knights of St John. Dr Cronin was subsequently expelled from the order. Mr Forster's recollection of him is as a pleasant, out-spoken fellow, well versed in whatever he undertook.

The Rt Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead bishop of Pittsburg, will officiate at St Timothy's P. E. church next Sunday, and will confirm a class into the church. It will probably be the last opportunity to hear this eminent churchman in Massillon, as before there will again be occasion foa an episcopal visit, the Rev. Dr. Leonard will have been installed as bishop of Ohio.

Mr. Jerome Zerbe Bayliss is visiting relatives in this city, and will leave very soon to go abroad. Mr. Bayliss graduated from Case school last week with distinction, and his object in going to Europe is, primarily, to study electrical devices He is thoroughly equipping himself as an electrician, theoretically and practically, and his future is apparently a very bright one.

A novel idea has been struck to assist in raising a fund with which to build an Episcopal chapel for colored people. The children of the mission have been provided with cards containing cuts of windows, piles of brick, and of stone. The children sell "bricks," "stones," or "panes of glass," punching a hole through each one so sold. A prize goes to the child selling the greatest number.

Robert T. Tonner, one of the representative young men of the county, one who has long filled an important position in a great manufacturing establishment, is a candidate for clerk of courts It cannot be said that the Republicans of Stark county have gone very far in recognizing or encouraging the young element, and the latter is worthy of being considered independently of anybody's candidacy

The Main street crossing of the C., L. & W. and W. & L. E. railways is one of the most dangerous in town, for the reason that the approach from the west is on a grade and trains cannot be seen coming until the crossing is reached. [illegible] hours, [illegible] until 6 o'clock, while until 9 o'clock trains pass backward and forward very frequently. Steps should be taken to secure the safety of the public at this point.

A party of fishermen from Massillon went fishing near Bolivar Saturday. A good story is told of one of their number. He lost his hook in a vain endeavor to land a most remarkable specimen of the finny tribe and was prepared to risk his reputation for veracity, that it weighed fully four pounds. Shortly after another gentleman caught the fish with the lost hook still fast, and tested on the scales it weighed precisely three-quarters of a pound.

The Navarre Independent describes the return of the faithful from the Democratic convention: "The Bethlehem township delegates returned home very much disappointed in having our well known townsman, J. E. Mentzer, defeated for sheriff, for they as well as others here, felt that this township was certainly entitled to the office, as it has been a long time since they have had anything in the county spoils. Many mutterings of knifing Krider could be heard on all sides."

Madison Storrs, formerly of Orrville, was instantly killed at Shelby, Mo., on the 25th of May. He was a miller by occupation and was engaged in repairing the engine, which was in operation, when he was struck on the back of the head by some of the machinery and killed instantly. Deceased was the proprietor of the Orrville flouring mill many years ago and was quite well and favorably known by our older citizens. He was also a member of the 17th O. V. I during the war. Deceased was an uncle of Mrs. Laura Trout and Miss Annie McElhinney and a cousin of Mrs John Trout.—Orrville Crescent.

The Christian church was reorganized Tuesday under a new charter issued by the secretary of state. The elders chosen are: Charles Loudon and C. C. Smith; deacons: Lewis Good, Henry Swihart, David Derbyshire, A. F. Sprankle and James Llewelyn; finance committee: Mrs. C. Russell, Miss Metz, Miss Pepper. Heretofore the church has had no corporate existence, and the purpose of securing the charter is to facilitate the building of a handsome new church, which is greatly desired by the growing congregation. A building committee was named last night to see what amount can be raised for the purpose.

A dispatch from Washington says that the second term of Commodore Montgomery Sicard as chief of the Bureau of Ordnance will expire in about three weeks. There is no precedent for appointing a Bureau officer for three successive terms, and those who profess to be well informed are of the opinion that Secretary Tracy will make a new appointment. In the event of a change the most formidable applicant is Commander William M. Folger, at present in charge of the ordnance gun factory, in this city. Commodore F. M. Ramsay, the commandant of the Navy Yard Washington, and Captain H. L. Howison, president of the steel board, are among the other applicants for the place.

The Ohio state board of health from thirty-two observers reports diphtheria at Louisville and Gilboa; Cincinnati five deaths, Delaware five cases, two deaths, Findlay three cases one death, Hamilton two cases one death, Columbus three cases, Toledo two cases, Middletown six cases, Winchester two cases. Scarlet fever at Oberlin and Gilboa: Columbus three cases, Toledo six cases one death, Piqua four cases, Youngstown one case one death, Delaware two cases, Hamilton one case, Findlay one case, Oberlin one case, Flushing one case. Typhoid fever reported at Martin's Ferry: Cincinnati two deaths, Piqua six cases, Flushing three cases, Winchester two cases Scarlet fever reported as epidemic at St. Clairsville.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Lena Jones, of Akron, returned to-day, after a brief visit.

Miss Lyda Bayliss, of Cleveland, is the guest of Miss Hattie Russell.

George R. Hankins, of Bethany College, W. Va., has returned for his summer vacation.

Mrs Josiah Frantz has gone to Cleveland to visit her daughter, Mrs. W. D. McClymonds.

Miss Marie Vincent has returned from Allegheny City, where she has been attending school.

Mrs. S. P. Harmount and Miss Sallie Vallely, of Canton, are guests of Miss Metz, East street.

Mrs. Charles L. Rhodes, of Cleveland, a sister of Judge Pease, is a guest at the residence of Dr. A. P. L. Pease, Cherry street.

Tom Reed, Will Hemperly and Ed Lee, as promising Massillon boys as ever grew, have been turned out of the Western Reserve Academy for the summer.

Married Tuesday evening by the Rev. N. P. Bailey, Mortimer E. Hann and Christena F. Archibald. We join their many friends in wishing the young couple joy and happiness.

Mr. Warren E. Russell returned Monday after an absence of several weeks, in which he attended the New York centennial, went from there to Texas by water, and then overland through the western states.

Stanton Mills left Saturday to join his parents at Barnesville, there to remain a few weeks, in which time he will determine upon plans for the future. Mr. Mills is in poor health, and this circumstance makes his departure doubly regretted.

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION

Of Alfred, Lord Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women"

Those, who with increasing interest have been attending the recent Episcopal dime societies feel that they owe an especial debt of gratitude toward the ladies who planned the dainty entertainment furnished at Edgewater, the pleasant home of Mrs Jarvis. last Friday. The conception was Miss Dunn's and the enjoyment of its fulfillment was akin to that derived from the sight of some exquisite water colors.

The rear of the long drawing room was curtained off, and hid from view, Mrs. Dunn read aloud the lines of Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women:

"All these sharp fancies, by down-lapsing thought
Stream'd onward, lost their edges and did creep
Roll'd on each other, round'd, smooth'd and brought
Into the gulfs of sleep"

The curtain was drawn and

"* * * I saw a lady within call,
Stiller than chilled marble standing there,
A daughter of the gods, divinely tall
And most divinely fair."

The reader read on, and the breathing Helen of Troy, motionless for a moment, a tinted statue, faded away and in her stead was Iphigenia, destroyed through Helen, of whom Homer sings, fair haired and flower-decked.

"But she, with sick and scornful looks averse
To her full height her stately stature draws,
'My youth,' she said, 'was blasted with a curse,
This woman was the cause.'"

The curtain drops and raises, and the audience sees Cleopatra

"A queen, with swarthy cheeks and bold black eyes
Brow-bound with burning gold"

Again a moment and Jephtha's daughter in rich hued stuffs,

"The daughter of the warrior Gileadite
A maiden pure, as when she went along
From Mizpeh's tower'd gate with welcome light,
With timbrel and with song."

Once more, a lovely, sad-faced woman with flowing train appears, and in his dream the poet hears her say,

"Turn and look on me:
I am that Rosamond whom men call fair,
If what I was I be."

And now in quick succession Margaret Roper and Joan of Arc appear. As they come and go Mrs. Dunn reads:

"I saw her who clasp'd in her last trance
Her murdered father's head, or Joan of Arc,
A light of ancient France."

With these the maroon background was hid from sight, a hundred people drew their breath again, and the vision of fair women was over.

Miss Wales appeared as the stately Helen, wearing antique classic robes; Miss Lyon wore the simple white garb of the unfortunate Iphigenia, "cut off from hope in that sad place which men called Aulis;" Mrs. Edward C. Merwin wore a gown fitting to the part of Cleopatra; Miss Sladden looked wonderfully well in the garments of Jephtha's daughter; Mrs. Charles F. Porter, in simple white satin with court train, represented Rosamond; Miss Haxthal in the sombre robes of Margaret Roper, daughter to Sir Thomas Moore, and Miss Upham as Joan of Arc, in the pretty red peasant costume of France, aptly illustrated the two lines of description which the poet gave to them.

The Sudden Death of Mrs. Lizzie Evans Phillips.

The friends, particularly among the young people, of Mrs. Lizzie Evans Phillips, were deeply pained Monday to learn of her very sudden death at about 5 o'clock. Mrs Phillips had been ailing for perhaps a week, but was not considered in the slightest danger. The turn for the worse came on very suddenly, and death doubtless resulted from heart trouble of some kind. Mrs. Phillips as Miss Evans, had made her home at the residence of the Hon. Anthony Howells, of this city, and was known to everybody. About two years ago she married Mr. J. J. Phillips, of Justus, O., where she has since resided. A bright little child survives her. Mrs. Phillips was scarcely twenty-three years of age, and standing as she did upon the threshold of a happy and useful life, the circumstance is especially sad.

A School Picnic.

On Friday, June 14th, 1889, Mr. J. H. Fisher completed the summer term of school in the Hershy-Bowman district No. 9, Tuscarawas township, where he has taught the young idea how to shoot for the past four years, with the exception of two short summer terms, and judging from the presents that he received at the hands of his schollars and the householders, his services as an instructor are appreciated by all. The school closed with a picnic held in Mr. A. H. Bowman's barn, on account of a heavy shower of rain which fell from 11 a. m. until after 1 p. m., after which the school and householders repaired to the orchard where about three hours were spent in very interesting exercises by the school.

Impurities of the blood often cause great annoyance at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures all such affections.

RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHNSTOWN.

Something of the Work of a Massillon Physician.

In the office of Dr. H. B. Garrigues, whose visit and good work at Johnstown, after the flood, have been often referred to, there hangs a testimonial of which any man might be proud. It is a voluntary tribute from the common council of the borough of Minersville, testifying to his valuable services to the community in time of trouble, and expressing the wish that the reward they could not give would be forthcoming elsewhere.

Dr. Garrigues can talk by the hour of interesting experiences, but particularly entertaining is the story of his professional work. On arriving at Pittsburg in the gray light of early morning, he called upon Superintendent E B Taylor, who issued transportation to both Dr. Garrigues and Dr. Williamson, as well as a personal letter of introduction to Johnstown authorities. This letter was an open sesame everywhere, even the railway conductors and brakemen doing all in their power to give them a pleasant passage to their objective point.

At Johnstown all was confusion, but the two doctors were soon made acquainted with the moving spirits, from whom general instructions or information were received. No sooner were the difficulties and requirements of the situation understood than active work was commenced. It was a time for men to appear who who could plan and execute, and fortunately the Massillon physicians could do both. Dr. Garrigues found a couple of old boards, and mixing blacking with water, had two signs painted in a jiffy, with a rag on the end of a stick, and in a short time, after the legend "Doctor's office, free" hung over an humble door-way in Minersville. Here he was physician in charge. Business rolled in from the word go His visits numbered from forty to sixty a day, and the office prescriptions ran from seventy-five to one hundred, and these under the circumstances he had to put up himself. The cases brought about by the flood itself were principally bruises of the most awful sort. One woman whom the doctor treated, he took to be a negress when he first saw her. Her face was literally black all over, and her arms and limbs were in the same condition. Her eyes were fiery red, there being not one speck of white, owing to their inflamed condition. There were dozens of instances of wounds from nails on the hands and feet, with attendant symptoms of tetanus. Then there was nervous excitement of every sort, together with the countless ordinarily prevailing in large communities. The distressing circumstances prevented the local members of the profession who survived from doing much, none of them were in a condition to render effective service of any kind, and to add to the needs of the hour, there was a multiplication over and over again of the usual demands for aid.

"CARPE DIEM."

The High School Commencement Programme.

Eleven bright young women and five energetic young men determined to "seize the present opportunity," constitute the high school class of 1889, and will graduate in the [illegible] hall Wednesday evening, June 26. The following is the programme:

Overture ...... Hippodrome ...... Beyer
Entrance March ...Deutscher Kaiser ... Hermann
Eugenia Shepley.
Invocation ...... Rev. C. C. Smith
Chorus ...... Gloria ...... Stiener
Essay ...... Industrial Education for Girls ...
Cara Burton.
Essay ...... Little Bugs, Big Bugs, Humbugs
Marguerite Arline Webb
Recitation ...The Pilgrim's Vision ... Dora C. [illegible]
Trio ...... Distant Chimes ...... [illegible]
Lillian Hamlin, Lillian Hess, Nellie Williams.
Essay ...... [illegible] ...
Harriet Mellon Knapp.
Essay ...... Advantages of Steam
LeRoy Creighton.
Recitation ...... On the Shores of Tennessee ...
Jane Ellis.
March ...... Among Comrades ...... Faust
Howald's Orchestra.
Essay ...... The End Not Yet ... Minnie A. Bott
Oration ...... Privileges of the American Boy
Charles A. Tritle.
Essay ...... Not What but What ... Nellie F. Keller
[illegible] ...... [illegible]
Sixteen Voices
Essay ...... Upward, Ho! ...... Mary M. [illegible]
Oration ...... Ballot Reform ...... Rosa Miller
Recitation ...... Herve Riel ...... Anna F. Edgar
Song, ... Beautiful Winding River ...... [illegible]
May White
Essay ...... The Magic Mirror ... Eva Lue Welker
Essay ...... Fences ...... Maud Stevens
Declamation ......Heroic Days ... Harry H. Snyder
Chorus ...... Honor to the Soldiers ...... Gounod
Oration ...... Valedictory ... William S. Rigdon
Quartette ...... Gathering Home ...... Lockwood
May White, Marie Lyon, Clarence Dalbern.
Harry Snyder.
Presentation of Diplomas
Class song

E. A. Jones, Superintendent.
W. R. Malone, Principal.
Harriet F. Robison, Assistant
Loyal G. Graves, Teacher of Music.

T. Granger Stewart, M. D., F. R. S. E., Ordinary Physician to H. M. the Queen in Scotland, Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, says: "Peritonitis is occasionally the cause of death in all forms of Bright's disease. It may result from local affections, or from the state of the blood." Warner's Safe Cure acts as a preventive by curing the kidney disease and removing the contamination from the blood.

Dropped Dead.

Physiologists estimates that the heart does 5,000,000 pounds of work each day. No wonder people drop dead with worn out hearts. This could be prevented by Dr. Miles new and great discovery. Always commence when you first begin to get short of breath, smothering spells, pain in the side, etc. Sold at Baltzly's.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"**Castoria** is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

COLEMAN
THE RELIABLE JEWELER
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, [illegible]
Shell and Zylonite Frames.
WE CAN SUIT [illegible]
Prices Lower than the Lowest.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, [illegible] Gold Pens.
Musical Instruments, Etc.
COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street.

THE COMPANY TO BLAME.

Verdict by the Coroner on the Louisville Accident

CANTON, June 19.—Coroner Schaefer to-day filed his verdict in the inquest over the killing at Louisville, a few days ago, of Lawrence and Peter Stoll and two orphan boys, by the fast express on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad. The verdict finds the company wholly to blame on account of having no man at the crossing to warn people of approaching trains. Suits for damages aggregating $30,000 have been brought against the Pennsylvania Company on account of the killing of the four people.

Foraker Speaks on the Nomination.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

NEW YORK, June 19.—When asked about politics last night Governor Foraker said he had no time to discuss the question, but would not have entertained the idea of accepting the nomination for a third term.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENY & CO, Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl street, New York.

Blood vs. Nerves.

Great mistakes have been made in the world by supposing many troubles were due to bad blood. Thus headache, fits, dizziness, sleeplessness, etc., are always due to weakness or irritation of the nerves of the brain, dyspepsia, pain, etc., to weakness of the nerves of the stomach; weak lungs is caused by weakness of the parts; biliousness, constipation, etc., to weakness of the bowels or liver; pains, irregularity, sterility, to derangement of the uterine nerves. For all weakness, Dr. Miles' great nerve and brain food surpasses all other remedies. Trial bottles free at Baltzly's.

M. P.—A New Discovery.

Weakness and deranged livers, stomachs, and bowels should never be acted on by irritants like common pills, bran, etc. Miles' pills cure liver complaint, constipation, piles, etc. Samples free at Baltzly's.

An Important Element

Of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar headline, "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true of Hood's Sarsaparilla only. For real economy buy Hood's. Sold by all druggists.

Prof. Wm. H. Thompson, M. D., University of New York, New York city says: "More adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption." This shows that Dr. Thompson considers kidney disease a frightful malady. He also says: "Bright's disease has no symptoms of its own, but has the symptoms of every other disease." The reason why Warner's Safe Cure cures so many different diseases is that by curing symptoms, which are called diseases, it strikes at the roots of disease itself.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The World-Renowned German Oculist, Aurist and Optician,
DR. MORITZ SALM

FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL OF THE
Germania Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary
WILL BE AT
Hotel Conrad, Massillon, O.,
July 10th.
AND RETURN ON THE [illegible] DAY EACH MONTH.

This eminent [illegible] from Berlin [illegible] Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat [illegible] Catarrh [illegible]

Chronic Diseases of the Eye, [illegible]

Ear Troubles. [illegible]

Nose.—[illegible] CATARRH [illegible]

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs [illegible] Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis [illegible] Chronic Coughs [illegible]

[illegible] DR. MORITZ SALM, Columbus, Ohio.

DIETER'S
CROWN
BAKING
POWDER

Recommended by the highest medical and chemical authorities, who testify to its absolute purity, wholesomeness and wonderful strength. Every can guaranteed to do the work of any other baking powder costing twice as much. Every can guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded

1 lb. Can, 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c.

If your dealer does not keep Crown, do not let him persuade you to buy some other he claims to be just as good, but ask him to order you by getting

DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER.

FARM AND GARDEN.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF PRACTICAL INTEREST.

Sensible Directions That Will Lead to the Right Kind of Plowing—The Difference Between "Cut and Cover" Plowing and Narrow Slice Plowing.

On any land other than sod, plowing stubble ground may be done in a thorough manner, on one hand, and superficially on the other. A most important requisite is thorough pulverization. Some sowed crops have been nearly doubled in preparation by repeated harrowing, reducing the soil to a finely pulverized state But much of this work may be done by the right kind of plowing. Country Gentleman tells that farmers are apt to hurry the matter too much in their anxiety to push rapidly their spring work. Their plowing is too much like the old "cut and cover" way A part of the soil is never moved at all. It lies solid and undisturbed, and the narrow furrow slice which the plow turns up is thrown upon it. If this furrow slice consists of clods, the whole is in a very poor condition for receiving the seed—Fig. 1, where the horizontal lines show the soil undisturbed by the plow.

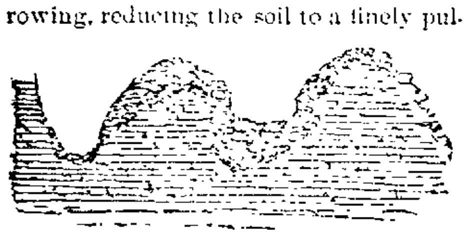


FIG. 1—CUT AND COVER PLOWING.

In direct contrast with this slipshod work is the complete mellowing of the whole soil by the simple and effectual plowing of narrow furrow slices. All the soil, to the full depth of cultivation, is turned and crumbled—Fig. 2, where loosening all the soil forms a deeper bed of mellow earth.

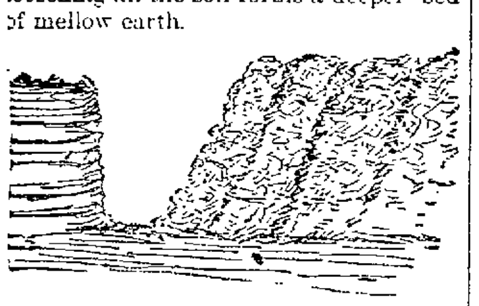


FIG 2—NARROW SLICE PLOWING.

It is much better to plow off only five or six inches from the land than to try to drive the work so fast as to attempt to turn a foot and a half at a time. Plowing narrow slices pulverizes the whole to the full depth, and in this respect does better work than repeated harrowings, which only mellow the surface. Both when combined fit the soil for the seed in the most perfect manner, and make it as fine as an onion bed.

Potato Culture.

At the Agricultural college of Michigan, where experiments were made during the four years from 1885 to 1888, inclusive, it is stated as the result of planting with different amounts of seed on five different plats, under the same conditions, that while there is a larger average yield from the whole potato, there is a much larger per cent. of small potatoes. The next largest per cent. of small potatoes is found in the one eye plat, and the smallest in the three eye plat. The yearly and the total results all go to show that a medium amount of seed is better than a whole potato or a potato cut to single eyes.

The whole potato produces too much growth above the ground, and the one eye does not give quite vigor enough, especially if the weather is unfavorable. There was a marked gradation in vigor of growth from one eye up to the whole potato. Where one eye was planted the potatoes came up very unevenly, and some of them failed to grow, proving that it is unwise to take the chances of securing a good crop from such planting. Unless the soil contains a considerable amount of moisture the pieces will dry before they can send out roots, and thus fail to grow. In 1886, 9 per cent. of the seed cut to one eye failed to grow. The beetle injured the one eye plant more than the others from the fact that the plants were not so vigorous.

The Ewes and Lambs.

The following seasonable suggestions are furnished by The Farmer's Review;

The ewes and lambs are benefited by a frequent change of pasture and should have it on every well regulated farm. When the grass and the clover get ahead of the ewe flock as they should be allowed to do, turn the cattle in and put the ewes on pastures new. It is a peculiar and interesting fact that nature has apparently fitted the different grass eating animals to crop the herbage at the several stages of its growth. The sheep is a close nibbler, the cow takes a full wisp at each bite, while the horse seemingly is well satisfied with the tops. Freshly grown grass, then, is the most palatable and nutritious for the ewes, and they thrive much better upon such pasture than on land where they are continuously confined. It is a mistake to suppose that weeds are good enough for sheep and that hazel brush is all the relish they require in such dieting.

Scours in Calves.

Calves raised by hand are apt to scour, the efforts of an ill treated stomach to rid itself of cold or otherwise unfit food. If whatever is given to a young calf be made as warm as new milk, much of the danger of scouring will be avoided. Cold milk is very difficult of digestion, as is also uncooked meal of any kind. A diet in part of fine oatmeal, cooked until it swells to four or five times its original size, mixed with water and milk, has been found better to make calves grow than milk alone. One or two tablespoons of meal stirred in water at the boiling point is enough to make two quarts of porridge, and this cooled to milk warmth with milk is better than an equal bulk of milk alone. A raw egg can be added once a day with great advantage.

FACING HIVES.

A Bee Keeper Tells in Which Direction Beehives Should Front.

In which direction ought beehives to front, is a question of importance and one that does not appear to have received much consideration from agricultural writers. The opinions based on personal experience and expressed recently by an Iowa bee keeper in The American Bee Journal will be of interest to apiarians. He says:

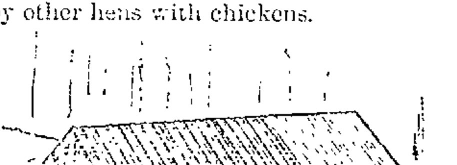
I would not advise setting shade trees very thick. It is from personal experience that I write. I have been experimenting in this direction for about ten years, and I think that I have come to a conclusion that is satisfactory to me. I cannot control my bees in a hot or sultry, close place, for they will hang out on the fronts of the hives and at a loss of honey, or at my expense. The better the honey flow the warmer is the inside of the hive, so it would be well for us, even in this latitude, not to choose too hot a place for the hives. If I should have any slope at all it would be in any direction except south.

On the other hand, early spring is very trying; at this time of the year we should do all we can to save the old bees, for if we accomplish this, other things being favorable, we will have plenty of brood, and plenty of bees to gather the clover honey. For hours in the spring of 1888 I watched, with much interest, the little bees fly from the cozy and well protected apiary, on which the direct rays of the sun rested, causing the bees to take wing in great numbers. Over the willows they flew, with the temperature at 45 degs., though there were clouds at times, and chilly northern breezes. If my bees had been on the north side of the willows, they would not have been out, taking the chances.

I had one row of hives fronting north, and where the cool breezes could strike the entrance; these bees did not dwindle to any extent, while those in the sun, and facing south, though protected from the wind, dwindled down on the average of one-third of the bees. Thus it may be seen that if the white clover had yielded a surplus, I would have been the loser of hundreds of pounds of honey. In short, I think quite positively, that it is not best to carry bees from any repository, and front their hives to the south, in a sunny and close yard.

Coops for Chickens.

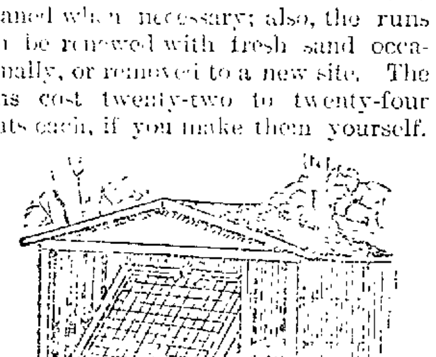
You have probably often noticed on the premises of those who have limited room, that when it came time to have a number of broods of young chickens, it was impossible to raise them, unless their lawns and gardens were spoiled and disfigured with all sorts of contrivances to keep the young broods from doing mischief, and to protect them from cats and other enemies, besides from being killed by other hens with chickens.



COOP WITH COVERED RUN.

H. H. Stoddard, in his work on poultry architecture, presents the plan represented in the first cut, by which each hen with her chickens can be kept by themselves, the hen having the advantage of scratching in the run. The run is made of common hemlock boards and lath. The end toward the coop is open, and the front of the coop is also open. The boards at the bottom are 5 inches wide and at the top 2 inches. The end is separate, as are, also, the two sides. They can be tied together with twine, and when you are done using them they can be taken apart and put away in a small space.

When you have need of twenty or twenty-five such runs, it is a great advantage to have them made in sections, so as to be able to pack them away in a small space. The bottoms of the coops are loose, and can be taken out and cleaned when necessary; also, the runs can be renewed with fresh sand occasionally, or removed to a new site. The runs cost twenty-two to twenty-four cents each, if you make them yourself.



A WELL VENTILATED COOP.

In the second cut may be found a good suggestion for a coop of simple and convenient arrangement. Its advantages, according to Mr. Stoddard, are so apparent as to require few words of explanation. The outer frame or door is covered with wire netting and hung up on two pivots. The pivots being above the center allow the door to close of itself. At the bottom of the opening, just back of the slats, is nailed a small strip, against which the inside bottom edge of the door strikes and is prevented from going further. Its convenience will pay for making.

For Curculio and Codling Moth.

The repeated experience of some members of the Ohio Horticultural society appears to have proven that, for the curculio and codling moth, 1 pound of Paris green or London purple to 150 gallons of water is a sufficiently strong solution, and that where a larger proportion of the poison is used the foliage is liable to be injured. For the perfect destruction of the canker worm a stronger solution is necessary. In some orchards badly affected by this pest, the best results have been obtained by the use of a solution containing 1 pound of the poison to 40 or 50 gallons of water, applying this with considerable force in the form of a very fine spray. Some of the members have used Paris green for the currant worm, but a large majority disapproved of this as unnecessary and dangerous; unnecessary because white hellebore is just as efficient and is perfectly safe.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

JUNE 12, 1889.

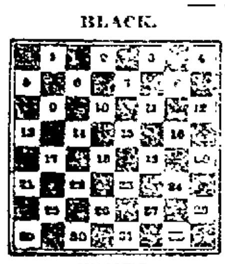
Address all communications to J. T. DENVIR, Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

BARKER VANQUISHED.

At this writing there are only thirty more games to be played in the championship match Barker vs. Reed. Since the first game played Mr. Reed has proven that he is in excellent trim, and playing in every sense of the word a game that will bear the scrutiny of the deepest analysts. He has outplayed the champion on every point save an error he made in the thirteenth game, which allowed Mr. Barker to draw a game he should have lost. Owing to our space being limited we will defer giving a complete report of the match, and make up for it by giving the games as played. The score now is: Reed, 6; Barker, 1. Drawn, 21, which makes it the worst defeat Mr. Barker has received for years.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way." The champion checker player of the United States may now be addressed at Chicago.

BLACK.



WHITE.

REFERENCE BOARD.

At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 1 to 12, the White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on a board, number it as chart; play over one of the games below twice, and then you can in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. Try it! Blacks always move first.

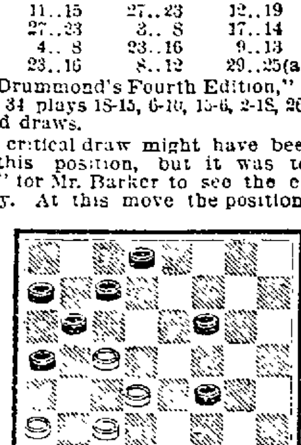
GAME NO. 152.—"DYKE."

Seventeenth game of match. Mr. Reed's move. At the eleventh move of this game Mr. Reed adopted the tactics Mr. Barker did in their second game.

11..15	25..22	8..12	22..18	6..9
22..17	8..11	32..27	15..22	25..22
15..19	30..25	12..19	25..18	1..6
24..15	11..15	27..23	12..19	31..27
10..19	27..23	3..8	17..14	b)7..11
23..16	4..8	23..16	9..13	
12..19	23..16	8..12	29..25(a	

(a) "Drummond's Fourth Edition," variation C. page 34 plays 18-15, 6-10, 15-6, 2-18, 26-23, 18-27, 31-15 and draws.

(b) A critical draw might have been forced from this position, but it was too "long winded" for Mr. Barker to see the end satisfactorily. At this move the position stood as under:



Mr. Barker now continued with:

27..23(c	6..10	7..2	18..22	19..15
2..7	31..26	26..30	26..31	24..28
23..16	10..15	18..14	14..18	15..10
11..20	26..30	30..25	31..27	28..32
26..23	15..18	2..6	28..24	10..6
6..10	30..25	25..21	5..9	32..27
21..17	17..14	6..10	24..19	6..2
10..15	25..21	1..17	9..13	27..23
18..2	14..10	10..15	22..26	18..27
9..27	21..17	17..22	27..31	31..24
2..6	10..7	15..18	26..30	Reed
27..31	17..26	22..26	20..24	won

(c) Had Mr. Barker been allowed as much time at this move as his brother allowed Mr. Reed in the second game of match, he might have varied in the following neat way:

14..10	2..6(d	3..7	16..20(f	23..27
6..15	11..7	14..17	11..16	Drawn
27..23(1	6..10	21..14	27..31(g	John
11..16(2	7..3	9..27(e	16..23	T.
18..11	10..14	7..11	5..9	Denvir

Variation 1.

9..14	22..7	11..15	24..19	Drawn
18..9	[illegible]	28..24	15..24	J. T.
5..14	26..23	16..20	22..18	Denvir

Variation 2.

13..17	2..11	26..6	15..31	J. T.
23..7(3	[illegible]		Drawn	Denvir

Variation 3.

22..6	15..31	2..7	Drawn	Denvir

Variation 4.

21..14	11..16	15..11	Drawn	Denvir

(d) This move must have drove Mr. Barker away from 14-10 line.

(e) 9-25 draws.

(f) 27-24, 11-2, 31-27, 22-18 draws.

(g) 19-24 draws.

GAME NO. 153.—"DUNDEE."

The third game of match for the American championship played between Mr. Charles F. Barker, of Boston, and Mr. J. P. Reed. Reed's move.

12..16	18..15	12..19	17..14	8..11
22..18	[illegible]	24..15	13..17	15..8
8..12	21..15	4..8	11..16(a	6..29
25..22	7..11	22..17	17..22	8..4
16..20	25..22	11..18	[illegible]	29..25
29..25	10..19	[illegible]	15..23	32..27
10..14	23..16	9..13	27..18	25..22

Reed won

(a) This move is one that most of our readers would avoid. Mr. Barker did not, in his match with Mr. Smith make a blunder of this kind. He evidently expected 18-22, 25-18, 2-7, 21-14, 5-9, 14-5, 7-10, 15-11, 6-15, 31-6 and thus score the first win of match.

GAME NO. 154.—"DUNDEE."

Fourth Game of Match—Mr. Barker's Move.

12..16	8..15	12..19	7..11	31..26
24..21	21..18	31..27	11..20	17..14
6..12	15..22	1..8	6..15	26..22
28..24	2..11	[illegible]	[illegible]	11..9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22..18
24..19	[illegible]	22..15	[illegible]	9..6
11..15	5..14	12..13	16..21	1..5
20..11	29..25	26..[illegible]	[illegible]	6..2
15..24	14..15	[illegible]	21..27	5..9
27..20	25..22	30..23	[illegible]	10..6
7..16	15..11	2..7(*	27..31	Drawn
20..11	23..16	22..17	[illegible]	

(*) Called to time.

GAME NO. 155.—"PAISLEY."

Fifth game of match. Reed's move.

11..16	[illegible]	11..15	3..10	13..22
24..19	21..14	18..11	21..17	18..15
8..11	[illegible]	[illegible]	5..9	11..18
22..18	[illegible]	13..14	26..23	23..7
4..8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16..23
18..11(a	21..17	24..15	25..22	27..18
9..18	8..12	1..6	2..7	Drawn
[illegible]	25..21	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	6..10	7..11	
25..18	[illegible]	11..7	22..15(c	

(a) This cut and similar ones have been great favorites of the editor for years. It seems to [illegible] the [illegible] making it a strong position and will win frequently against a [illegible] that is not well posted on defending the [illegible]

(c) In the [illegible] game Mr. Barker had the [illegible] varied as follows:

6..9	[illegible]	9..13	11..7	9..13
25..21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18..9
[illegible]	[illegible]	2..6	[illegible]	5..14
21..17	[illegible]	18..15	[illegible]	2..7
8..12	[illegible]	10..14	19..15	11..18
26..23	7..10	15..11	[illegible]	23..14
11..16	14..7	6..9	32..28	16..23
[illegible]	3..10	22..18	31..24	7..11
1..6	25..22	13..17	28..19	Drawn

(c) And had the champion varied he would have secured a man, but without any result, for by continuing with 22-25 as below it only draws

32..28	15..18	6..2	26..31	10..15
11..15	22..6	[illegible]	[illegible]	26..31
25..21	13..22	2..7	31..26	Drawn

GAME NO. 156.—"FIFE."

The seventh game brought out the "Fife" opening and all present expected to see Mr. Reed score a win, but it finally ran into an old line with Reed to move, which is:

11..15	[illegible]	15..24	7..11	10..15
23..19	29..25	28..19	32..27	[illegible]
9..14	8..11	11..15	[illegible]	[illegible]
22..17	25..22	27..24	22..15	1..6
5..9	4..8	6..9	11..18	8..12
26..23	22..17	[illegible]	[illegible]	6..10
9..13	[illegible]	1..6(a	14..21	28..32
30..26	26..17	31..26	[illegible]	27..24
13..22	[illegible]	9..14	3..10	12..16
25..9	24..20	26..22	20..16	Drawn

(a) 8-11, 13-[illegible], 15-18, 23-14, 10-17, 21-14, 1-17, and we have the "[illegible]" game which recently appeared in "Our Checker Column."

GAME NO. 157.—"GLASGOW."

Eighth game of match brought out Mr. Barker's favorite, and a game that he scored a win off of Mr. Reed in their last match. Barker's move:

11..15	27..11	14..23	22..15	5..14
23..19	7..16	17..[illegible](a	7..10	25..22
9..14	20..11	10..17	15..6	8..11
22..17	3..7	21..14	1..10	[illegible]
8..11	28..24	2..7	31..27	11..15
25..22	7..16	29..25	4..8	20..16
11..16	24..20	6..9	27..18	14..18
24..20	16..19	26..22	10..14	16..11
16..23	22..18	9..18	18..9	Drawn

(a) This move wins against most players who are not thoroughly posted on it. Prof. F. A. Fitzpatrick some years ago published over one hundred variations on it in a work he issued at that time called the "Analysist," a copy of which at present is not procurable.

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Advice to Everybody

who has a diseased Liver is to at once take proper means to cure it. The function the Liver is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends so largely the general health of the body, but the power of the Stomach, Bowels, Brain, and the entire nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health.

NO HUMAN BEING

should run the risk for a single day of neglecting the important organ, but should promptly get a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, made by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., and use according to directions they will cure you promptly and permanently. Around each box is a wrapper giving full description of the symptoms of a diseased Liver. They can be had of druggists.

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French Satines, 18 cents.

Scotch Ginghams, 15 and 20 cents.

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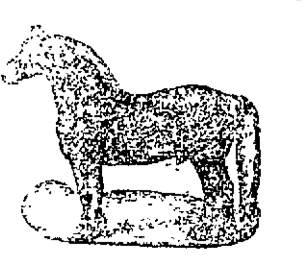

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Have opened a veterinary office and infirmary on the corner of North Erie and North streets, Massillon, O., in connection with Wm. Caldwell's horse shoeing establishment. They will also continue business at the widely known office at Sippo, O., at either of which offices one of the doctors can be consulted at all times. Horses boarded by the day or week at either Infirmary, and treated by the latest scientific methods. Horses also examined and certificates of soundness given. All calls promptly attended to day or night.

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No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¼ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward

Farm of 71¼ acres, 3¼ miles south-east Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 18 acres of timber. Terms easy.,

A well improved farm of 57½ acres in Geauga county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.

The Dornecker house on North Mill street.

MURDER WILL OUT

Frank Woodruff Makes a Full and Free Confession.

HIS SHARE IN THE CRIME.

Alexander Sullivan, Detective Coughlin and Iceman O'Sullivan the Guilty Wretches Implicated in the Plot that Led to Dr. Cronin's Death—Woodruff Steals the Horse and Wagon and Gets $25 for His Work—Sullivan Furnishes the Money for the Plotters and Executors of the Crime.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Woodruff, the horse thief, who is implicated in the Cronin murder, has made a full confession of his connection with the assassination and in substance it is as follows: He arrived in Chicago on March 26 last, and soon after made the acquaintance of P. O'Sullivan, the ice man. He met Detective Coughlin, whom he had known by reputation as a "fence" a few days later. The man Melville, who is supposed to be Maroney, arrived in Chicago about this time, and Woodruff saw him drinking with Coughlin in a saloon. The three men had several drinks together, when they left the saloon, Coughlin separating from Woodruff and Melville, the latter going to another saloon, and after that Melville said he had to go to McCoy's hotel where he was stopping, and left Woodruff. Just as they separated Melville told Woodruff he wanted to see him again and gave him a few dollars, and added: "You needn't be broke as long as I am in town." On the day following, Woodruff met Mike McDougal in company with Coughlin. As Woodruff approached he overheard Coughlin say: "Good, he is just the man I want to see." Turning to McDougall, he said, 'Are you acquainted?' I replied 'I guess I ought to know Mac.' McDougall turned to me and said: 'That will do. My name is Williams.'

Williams Sends Out a Feeler.

"I laughed and said 'A rose by any other name would probably be as sweet.' I had known McDougall, or as he now called himself Williams, as a tough and ready sport and an old worker for the Clan-na-Gael, although during the intermediate time he had worked as a blacksmith. Coughlin and McDougall had quite a talk while I waited. After a talk which I did not hear Coughlin left saying he had some business. As soon as Coughlin was out of sight Williams said to me: 'Come on.' We went over on the West Side and stayed for an hour or two drinking beer. Williams had been paying for the drinks during the afternoon and he asked me: 'How are you fixed?' I said: 'I am nearly busted.' He said: 'You are a d—n fool.' I replied that it was a mighty hard time to make a dollar unless you took desperate chances and I was not quite prepared to do that. He said: 'Why don't you go down and see Alexander Sullivan?' and I said I was not prepared to be sent to Europe. Williams turned to me and, looking me squarely in the face, said it would not be necessary for me to be sent out of town in this case. I asked him: 'What; is there anything on now?' He laughed and said we seemed to be living pretty well. He said: 'I have rooms—I have a flat—in fact I have rooms to let.' I said: 'Good, I'll come and stop with you.' He said: 'All right, come to-night.'

Playing in Hard Luck.

"It was between 12 and 1 o'clock when we arrived at 117 South Clark street. We went up stairs and Williams lit the lamp. He said: 'What do you think of a man who can sit here and smoke 10-cent cigars and pay for smoking them?' Then he added. 'There's something good going on.' Referring to a copy of a conspiracy pamphlet lying on the table, I asked: 'Has this anything to do with it?' 'You needn't guess again,' Williams replied. 'Tell me something about this thing,' I said. 'You needn't know anything about it; it is a deal, and you will not be implicated.' Turning round and looking me straight in the face, he asked: 'Are you one of them still.' He referred to my helping the Fenians at the time of the Canada raid. I replied, 'I am as much as I ever was, if I am paid for it: I have been playing in desperate hard luck.' After talking until about 3 o'clock, we went to bed. I got up at 9 o'clock the next morning. This must have been about the 20th of April. I looked about for some place to wash. For the first time I noticed how scantily the room was furnished. I said: 'You have lots of room but very little furniture.' Williams laughed and replied: 'Yes, but I've a house in the country with a d—— sight less in it.' I asked him where it was. He said: 'Never mind: it's just out here in the country.'

Sullivan Afraid of His Man.

"We went into the New Haven restaurant and had breakfast. I said to him, 'I have got to go to the barn,' meaning Dean's. He replied, 'I won't keep you but a little while, you can do better than you are doing there. Why don't you go and see Alexander Sullivan?' "I went to Dean's barn and thought the matter over and then returned and applied at Alexander Sullivan's, giving as an excuse to Dean that I was going down to the postoffice. Alexander Sullivan was not in, but going out I met him in the hall, before I reached the elevator. I said: 'Mr. Sullivan, McDougall sent me over to see you.' [illegible] said, 'McDougall—Oh, you mean Williams [illegible]' I said 'Yes [illegible]' [illegible] me to go over and have a talk with you.' Alexander Sullivan [illegible] have nothing for you [illegible] at [illegible].'

"[illegible] think I have not [illegible] out of you [illegible] from Canada [illegible] recently returned from [illegible] his [illegible] 'I don't [illegible] you. I have [illegible].'

[illegible] was [illegible] job and [illegible] him [illegible] said: 'No, I have no work for any one. Are you a stranger here?'

No Work for Him to Do.

I said: 'Oh, I have only a few acquaintances.' He asked: 'What kind of work would you like?' I said: 'Anything in God's world if there's any money in it.' He looked at me sharply and replied: 'If I hear of anything for you I'll let Mr. Williams know of it,' and walked away without even saying good-bye to me.

"I met Williams an hour afterward going out of his room on Clark street. We took a grip car and went over on the North Side. I told him I had seen Sullivan and what he said. We got off just before we got to Division street. We met Alexander Sullivan as we were coming out of a saloon. He took Williams to one side and took out a roll of bills. Taking several from the pile he handed them to Williams, saying: 'Now pay that rent.' They were on the outer edge of the sidewalk, perhaps ten feet from me. Sullivan saw me and taking Williams he led him some four or five steps further away. They had quite a talk and I knew from the way Williams looked back and laughed that they were talking about me. They came back after talking some minutes and Sullivan, approaching me, said: 'You must not take any offense at anything I said to-day, as I was very busy and have a great many applications for jobs.' I said: 'That's all right,' and he laughed, walking rapidly ahead toward Clark street. I said to Williams: 'What did he say, anything about me?' Williams answered: 'No, not much; he doesn't have much to say anyway.' I asked: 'Is he your banker?' He answered: 'He's a good enough banker for us.'

"I then left Williams and went back to Dean's stable. The following Wednesday before the murder I met Dan Coughlin on South State street. He asked me what I was doing and where I was living.

Coughlin Gets Him to Carry a Letter.

"I told him I was at Dean's livery stable. Coughlin asked me how I was fixed and told me he would see me again. He called at the stable the Saturday following, and I went out with him and had a drink with him. We walked on together down toward Lincoln park. To go back—I remember now that I saw Williams on Centennial day. He asked me whether I had seen Coughlin and I told him no, and asked him what the use of it was. He said: 'Oh, nothing, but I am in a hurry.' I lost him in the crowd, and, coming over to State street, some one hit me on the shoulder. I turned and saw it was Coughlin. He asked me whether I had seen Williams. I told him where I had seen him. He then asked me to take a note over to Alexander Sullivan. He wrote a note in alphabetical cipher. I understood the cipher, as it was the same that was used by the Fenians when I was stationed at Niagara. The principle was the employment of every seventh letter from the one intended. He told me to take it up to Sullivan's office. I asked him if in case Sullivan was not in whether I should leave the letter. He told me no—to tear it up if I could not deliver it to Sullivan personally. I did not do this, and the letter reads: 'Going up to P. O'Sullivan's.'

The Night of the Murder.

"To come down to the night of the murder, after meeting Coughlin we walked toward Lincoln park. He asked me if I could get a horse and wagon that night, something that would carry a trunk. I informed him that we had a light rig in the stable. He said that was just the thing. He told me there was twenty-five dollars in it for me if I could get the horse and wagon and have it at a designated spot on Lincoln avenue before two o'clock the next morning. That evening I staid around the stable, playing cards with a Mr. Senica, a man named Howard and another named Bates. We played until 10:30 or 11 o'clock. Bates went away at about 11 o'clock and I waited an hour and a half and then led the gray mare down the stairs. I put a blanket ahead of her, over which she walked, to prevent the noise. There is no truth in any story that her feet were covered with pads. I had left the wagon in the alley and I hitched up and drove up Lincoln avenue. When Coughlin paid me the twenty-five dollars he informed me that I would be met at Lincoln avenue by two men. I was to approach them and inquire of them where Frank Williams lived. They would then get into the buggy with me. On arriving near Ashland avenue and Lincoln, two men jumped into the wagon without a word. I recognized one of them as a man by the name of O'Shea, alias Mike McDougall, who was a machinist or blacksmith from Philadelphia. I had known him in Wichita, Kansas. McDougall is a man about five feet six inches in height; from forty to forty-five years old and wears a nearly black mustache. Both his hair and mustache are turning gray. The other man was Melville. Melville is about five feet eleven inches. He is a heavy built, thick-set man. I have met him in Peoria in connection with Irish matters. They ordered me to turn to the right on Ashland avenue and directed me to drive right up to the cottage. The two men there jumped out and went in. There was a dim light in the front room. After waiting a few minutes, I think it must have been nearly 2 o'clock,

P. O'Sullivan, Mellville and Williams

came out of the door carrying a trunk between them. They lifted the trunk into the wagon and Melville and Williams jumped into the seat with me. I drove across Fullerton avenue. I was going very fast at that time and the horse was on a lope. A policeman near there came out and called: 'Hello! Stop!' Melville said in an undertone: 'Go on, for God's sake, go on.' I had the reins twisted around my wrists and loosened them, letting the horse take a fearful gait. We went down to Lincoln park, across Clark street and crossed it a little north of the [illegible]. This road winds around about [illegible] yards from the head of the drive. There is a little hill there on the top of which are a number of trees. [illegible] told me to stop there, and at first I thought it was intended to take the trunk [illegible] lake, as I heard them say [illegible] [illegible] Williams [illegible] 'Good God, the sewer [illegible] place [illegible].'

"The first sewer we came to Melville said to me: 'This will do.' [illegible] and Williams jumped out. [illegible] horse's head. Melville [illegible] of the trunk on the [illegible], and called to Williams to [illegible] him. Melville jumped into the wagon and lifted one end of the trunk near the wheel. Williams grabbed it by the handle, gave it a jerk and threw it to the ground. The

Weight of the Body Raised the Lid.

The trunk was not turned over, nor was the body thrown out. They carried the trunk to the sewer and tried to crowd it all down. I heard Williams say: 'We can't dump it in.' The next thing I saw, they had lifted the trunk lengthwise and let the body drop head foremost into the sewer. They then tried to crowd the trunk in after the body. Finding they could not do this, Melville said: 'We can take this back and burn it.' Williams said: 'We can't burn it at once.' At this time I called out: 'Get in, for God's sake, and lets get back.' We drove back to Edgewater, where Williams and Melville got out and started for the lake, carrying a little medicine case which had been lying at our feet. While they were down there I saw some one approach. The man was perhaps twenty or thirty feet away from me when I first saw him. I pulled the reins up on the mare at the same time calling 'whoa' loud enough to be heard some distance. In a still louder tone of voice I called out: 'Hello, good evening.' I saw then he was a policeman. He exclaimed: 'Isn't this a pretty late hour to be out?' I said: 'Yes, I have lost my way and am looking for the Lake Shore drive.' Just then Melville and Williams came up from the lake, and Melville [illegible] road.' They [illegible] we would have to [illegible] avenue. At this time [illegible] wagon. After Melville got [illegible] rubbed his hands [illegible] knocked considerable [illegible] clothes. From this I was satisfied that they had buried the instruments near that spot. They did not bring them back with them. We then turned eastward by way of Evanston avenue. After driving a short distance, Melville said to Williams: 'I wonder whether that d—— fool will see to the cottage and cover up things, or whether he will get scared.' Williams said 'I think Annie will come over and help him. She has more nerve than he has.' After going a short distance, I pulled up, as I thought I heard the sound of wheels in the gravel. We were then on a country cross road. I called out: 'Listen.' We heard the sound of wheels plainly and I said: 'Here comes a team.' Williams said: 'My God, so there is.' I said: 'Let's get rid of this trunk. It looks suspicious from the outside.' Williams got out and took the trunk carrying it to the fence and high bushes and threw it over. He came back and I walked the horse a short distance until the team had passed out of hearing. We came back by way of Ashland avenue and went past the cottage. As we passed we saw a woman going in the back way. Just before we reached West [illegible] avenue, I asked Melville: 'What about the clothes, have you got rid of them?' He said: 'Oh, that's all right, we'll attend to them.' Then turning to Williams he said: 'You had better go out to the house to-morrow and see that things are cleaned up.' Williams replied, 'No, we have been around there enough already. We will let Dan attend to that.'

Every Man for Himself.

At that time we were near Belden avenue, and I turned to Melville and asked, 'Are you going right down to the barn with me?' He answered, 'No: are we near there?' and I said yes. They then got out and I said to them: 'I will see you to-morrow.' Melville answered, 'I don't know; I may not be in town. You have as good a chance as you want now.' I asked what that was, and he replied, 'You won't need any training to work Alex.' I said, 'well, I suppose I stand in with you?' He replied, 'no, you don't stand in our bet. It is every man for himself now.' As they left me Williams said, 'don't strike him too heavy. There is a good many of us.' I replied, 'Yes, the man would have to be a millionaire to take care of this crowd. I will hunt you up to-morrow.' That day I stayed at the barn. The mare was taken out that morning by a tall man wearing a plug hat. He is well known by Dean. When he came back he complained that it was not the same horse he had before. The man said it did not drive like the one he had always had. The following Tuesday night I went to McCoy's hotel to find Melville, but was unable to do so. Wednesday morning I took the horse and buggy over to the South Side intending to see Melville and Alexander Sullivan and get some money, but could see neither of them. Then I drove to Foley's stable and offered to trade the horse and was arrested.

"This is the first and only statement I have made since my arrest. It contains substantially all the facts in my knowledge, and I have determined to make a clean breast of this matter now."

THE DRIFT IS DOOMED.

Many Barrels of Coal Oil Poured Over the Debris.

JOHNSTOWN, June 17.—Over 100 barrels of coal oil were poured over the debris in the gorge Sunday evening, and all the stumps and wreckage were thoroughly saturated. A few minutes later about two acres of the raft of driftwood were set afire, and a flame arose in the air which looked like the blaze of a burning forest. The heavens all over Johnstown and vicinity were lighted up with gorgeous brilliancy, and in front of the newspaper headquarters, about a mile away from the gorge, it was light enough to read a newspaper.

The entire debris will be removed within five days, and only 125 men are going to be employed in doing it. There has been a small channel opened in the Conemaugh, but the gorge in Stony creek will be opened—a task which the major asserts he will accomplish before long. An enormous load of dynamite has arrived and the blasting will be continued, at intervals of two hours each, the charges to be each composed of 100 pounds of dynamite.

There is now a clear open stream in front of [illegible] and when the blasting [illegible] below will [illegible] debris ashore, and there, after [illegible] it with oil, it will [illegible].

"The sanitary condition of this valley will [illegible] improved. [illegible] Phillips states [illegible] get rid of [illegible] as possible. There [illegible] place [illegible] where I know [illegible] twenty-five horses, dogs, cats, sheep, cattle and other animals and the stench arising from these carcasses is [illegible]."

A Royal Wedding.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 17.—The marriage of Grand Duke Paul, [illegible] of the Czar to the Princess Alexandra of Greece, was celebrated at two o'clock Sunday afternoon in the chapel of the winter palace. There was a brilliant gathering of officers and diplomats in full uniform.

Mother and Child Burned to Death.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, aged 30 years, and her baby, Benjamin [illegible] Tyler, were burned to death last night by the explosion of a coal oil lamp at their home in Raynorville in Anne Arundel county.

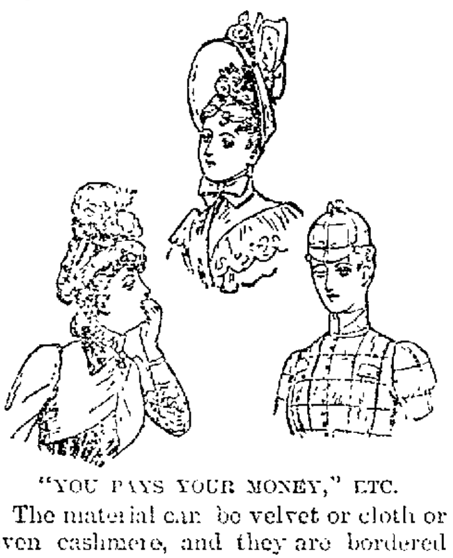
DECREES OF FASHION.

'TIS THE THING NOW TO LOOK LIKE A GYPSY.

Who Does Not Remember the Old Familiar Spanish Jacket?—Charming Effects in Black Lace Dresses—All Styles of Bonnets Are Fashionable Now.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 13.—Just at the present moment there is nothing startlingly new in fashions, the only novelties being such as ladies adopt or invent for themselves, and one of the prettiest of such inventions is the revival of the old style Spanish jacket, or, as it is now called, gypsy waist. The revival of this has instantly "caught on," as they say here, and every fifth girl you see in afternoon dress has one on. But they differ somewhat from those of old times, in that these have sleeves, while the others did not, and these are worn over loose blouse waists, while the old ones were only worn over snugly drawn white nainsook French waists, or, as they were called, Garibaldis.



"YOU PAYS YOUR MONEY," ETC.

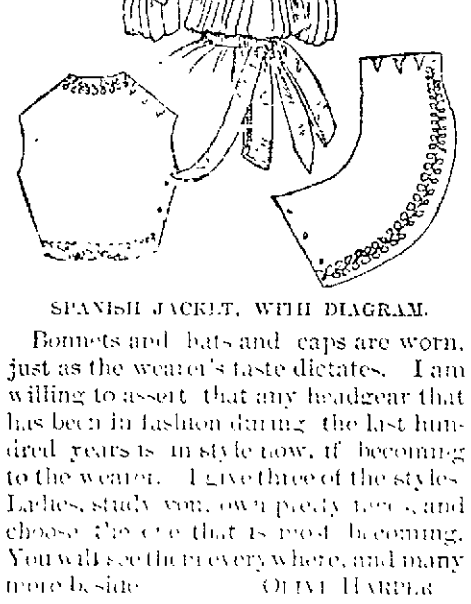
The material can be velvet or cloth or even cashmere, and they are bordered with passementerie or gold or silver braid or embroidery in colors. The blouse waist is of China crepe, India silk in cream, pink or blue, nun's veiling or pongee. A ribbon with loose ends fastens the waist, and loose puffed bishop's sleeves reach to the forearm. The blouse waist can be smocked or plaited or simply shirred, and the collar is made of several bias folds of the material of which the blouse is made, with a little bow. This can be worn with any kind of a skirt, but is more popular with the accordion plaiting now so often seen.

The Spanish jacket is very easy to make and can be cut after the diagram by any deft lady, and it takes but a trifle of material. The jacket can be slipped on over almost any costume, and is a dressy addition when of velvet, or when colors harmonize. Cut after this diagram, it requires no bust seam and is bound to fit. I know a young lady who made one in navy blue velvet, braided with silver, in two afternoons. A wide sash can be worn if preferred to the ribbon.

The combinations used in the making up of dresses for this present season, and in some now under way for early fall, would have been considered preposterous a few seasons ago, but now are all right. For instance, one gown is of soft India silk, with dark blue broadcloth, the skirt of the cloth and the drapery of the silk. A jacket of the cloth opens over a full shirt and sleeves of the silk. The cloth is richly braided with gold cord.

India silk is also combined with gingham and other fine cotton goods, satine being among them, and figured patterns of Pongee and India silk are also seen, with heavy silks in colors and in black, and these dainty silks are also made up with lace.

A black lace dress, a transparent black lace parasol, a hat which is made over a skeleton frame of black tulle and trimmed with a few trailing flowers, with green gauze leaves, and a lace fan, make a killing outfit, and a lady cannot help looking attractive in such a costume, and you think nothing could be prettier until you meet another lady dressed in white lace made in the same way. Then before you can decide which of the two is the prettier along will come some creature in a demure gray tailor gown, and you are in a worse plight than was Paris of old.



SPANISH JACKET, WITH DIAGRAM.

Bonnets and hats and caps are worn, just as the wearer's taste dictates. I am willing to assert that any headgear that has been in fashion during the last hundred years is in style now, if becoming to the wearer. I give three of the styles. Ladies, study your own pretty faces and choose the one that is most becoming. You will see them everywhere, and many more beside.

OLIVE HARPER.

Overheard at a Picnic.

The following was overheard by a small boy at a recent picnic in Milledgeville, Ga.: "Darling, I'm going to let go your hand for a minute, but you won't be mad, will you, darling? I wouldn't let go till you did only some sort of a bug is crawling down my back, and I can't keep my mind on you and bugs at the same time."

Two Views.

Flossy—Oh, mamma, see that man wheeling a baby carriage! I don't think a man should do that. Mother—Florence, you must not talk so foolishly. You will think differently when you grow up.—Lawrence American.

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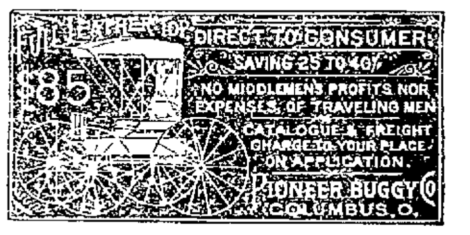

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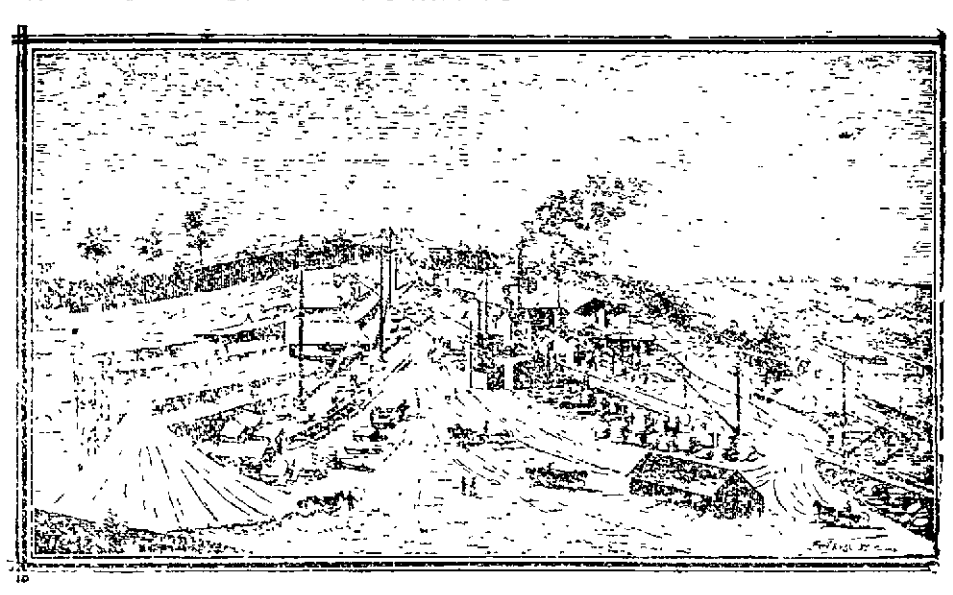

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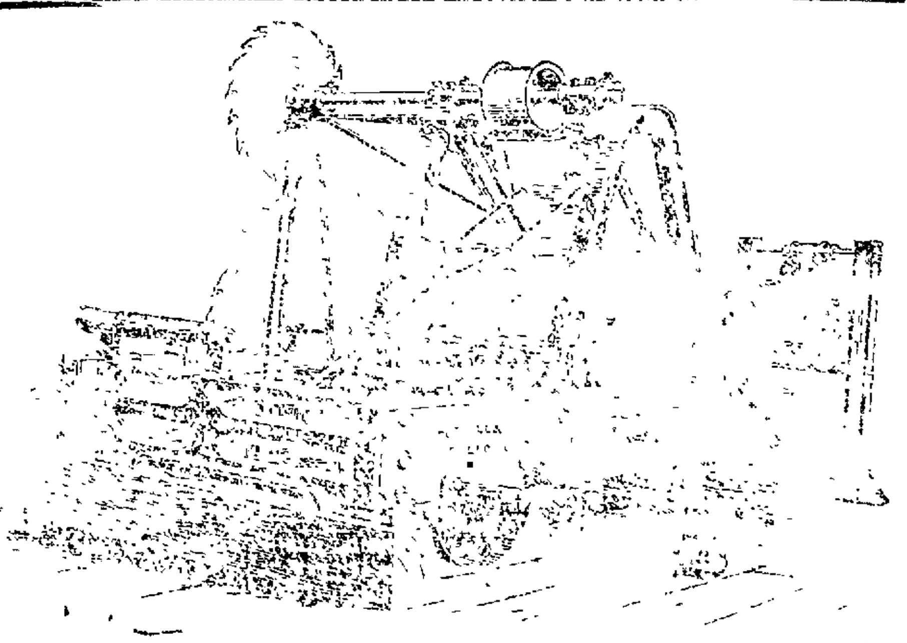

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A RIGHTEOUS SENTENCE

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA TRAIN WRECKERS.

Litigation for the Company Promised in the Louisville Matter—A County Battalion.

CANTON, June 18.—The Canton-Dayton ball game Monday afternoon was a fine one. Superior batting won for the visitors the game. The score was 5 to 2.

Frank Saddler and Frank Ryan, the men indicted for attempting to wreck the limited near Louisville, April 2 and 9, pleaded guilty in common pleas court Monday. They were each fined $600 and given fifteen years in the pen. This was on two counts.

James J. Grant has been appointed administrator of the estate of Frank Stribie, killed in the recent collision at Louisville. This is for the purpose of bringing suit for damages against the company.

The county commissioners have fixed the following tax levy: County, 1 6-10; poor, 1-10; bridge, 1 1-10; children's home, 2-10; soldiers' relief, 3-10; indebteeness, 3-10.

At 9 o'clock this morning Louis Loichot, of the Savings Deposit Bank, and Democratic candidate for auditor, was married to Miss Minnie Piero, until recently clerk in the probate office. The ceremony was performed at the English Catholic church by the Rev. Father McGuire.

The several Grand Army posts of Stark county met in the city and perfected a permanent organization with the following officers: President, Nathan Holloway; secretary, J. B. Hershey; treasurer, G. W. Oley. The Battalion officers chosen are: Colonel, J. J. Clark, of Canton post; lieutenant colonel, Austin Hay, of Canton post, Beach City; major, G. A. Shane, of Sandy Valley post, Waynesburg; adjutant, E. E. Scranton, of Alliance post; quartermaster, J. C. Gerwig, of B. T. Steiner post, Sparta; aid camp, T. D. Yost, of Minerva post; inspector, Robert Pinn, of Hart post, Massillon.

CANTON, June 20.—J. J. Grant, as administrator of the estate of Frank Stribie, has commenced suit in court against the Pennsylvania Company for $10,000 damages for the recent killing of the boy near Louisville. Other suits will be commenced shortly.

The supreme court has passed upon the Julian case, carried up as a test of the legality of the work of the first grand jury recently drawn. The court decided the jury legally drawn. This case has attracted much attention, similar work having been done in other counties.

There came near being a riot at Pastime Park Wednesday. It was the beginning of the ninth inning with Canton at bat and the score standing 3 to 2 in favor of Dayton when a Canton man made a clean base hit. The player following hit the ball over the fence. The umpire called it a foul, but instantly decided that he did not know what it was. Both sides demanded judgment, but after discussing the affair with every one on the diamond several times he jumped into a conveyance and was taken into town. His name is Jones. Until recently he was manager of the Dayton club.

Base ball matters are beginning to look decidedly scaly. Manager Harrington showed your representative a letter received from President McDermit, stating that Canton was getting too great a lead, and that if this continued people would lose interest in the game. A local paper will charge to-day that the umpire was acting under instructions from the president in "salting" Canton, as no satisfaction was given by the manager, and something had to be done to get the clubs closer together.

CANTON, June 19.—Charles Shissler, a former beer driver, has suddenly left the city, and has forgotten to leave his wife his address. He left with another woman, and his wife has given him up as a bad job and has returned to her parents' home in Cleveland.

The Dayton club defeated the Canton club 5 to 1 at Pastime Park Tuesday.

Mrs. Julia Ann Hausel, aged 70 years, died at the old homestead Tuesday of hemorrhage. She was the widow of the late Peter Hausel and was well known throughout the county.

The directors of the Canton Association have decided to play no more Sunday ball.

CANTON, June 15.—The Sherman Brigade, Company I of which was organized in this city, has arranged for its annual reunion August 13, 14, 15 and 16, at Meyer's lake. Committees have been appointed to arrange for it. Those in charge are endeavoring to arrange for a mass reunion of the brigade, 104th and other Ohio regiments whose reunions fall about this date.

The Junior Order of American Mechanics will hold a picnic at Meyer's lake Tuesday. The Grand Army band has been secured. Visiting councils will be present.

Canton defeated the Springfielders Friday by a score of 10 to 9. It was a very ragged game.

The decision in the Julian test case at Columbus will probably be rendered Tuesday.

The employes of the Wrought Iron Bridge Company attend the base ball game to-day, headed by the Grand Army band. It is a treat given by the bridge management in place of the annual picnic.

CHAPMAN.

Our sidewalks are being improved by a log four of our young men hauling ashes.

Thomas Masters and family spent last Sunday in Justus, the guests of Mathew English.

Joseph Hall and David Morgan, having returned from Caperton, W. Va., are now permanently located at their old homes.

Wm. Smith, of West Brookfield, and Miss Bessie Bell, of this place, have been secured to teach our school during the winter term.

Work at our mines remains dull. Keller's shaft is doing good. The "Cork" about half time, and Sippo is booked for one day this week.

The Mountain Star base ball club won two victories Sunday. The first nine with Albert and Graniery as battery whacked it to the East Greenville, 16 to 2. While the second nine slugged the Casey blues 24 to 9.

THE INDEPENDENT'S "Jap" was certainly in hard luck last week. Would'nt it be wiser for him to take lessons from his namesake "Jap", the wrestler, and be prepared for hard cases when he meets them in his usual rounds?

June 18, 1889.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

Miss Kate Taylor returned to Massillon Saturday.

S. W. Fulton paid Canton a business visit last week.

Mr. Mordecia Davis and family, of Chapman, visited friends in this place Sunday.

Mr. Howell Lewis, of Braidwood, Ill., is visiting his brother, Rees Lewis, of this village.

Mr. Harmon Loeffler and lady friend of Massillon, spent Sunday with Geo. Freu, of this place.

Mrs. Prescott returned to Massillon Sunday, after a few weeks' visit with her friends here.

Messrs. Thomas Mesop and Michael Scannon, who left for Louisville, Ky., are working on the L. & N. railroad.

Some of our farmer boys came into town Saturday night and went home rather boozy, after having a racket and keeping the town in an uproar for half of the night. Boys, you had better keep quiet when you come to town.

The entertainment given by the Clappe Dramatic Company at No. 3 last Saturday night was a complete success. The drama was entitled "Dot, the Miner's Daughter; or, The Gold Fields of California," and was ably handled by those having part, and ended in a farce entitled "Mother-in-law."

GROVE CITY.

The mine worked four days last week

Clinton Walters visited with his father Sunday.

A number of our citizens spent Monday at Canton.

The rain has done a great deal of damage to crops in this vicinity, by being washed out.

Wm. Price and family, and Reuben Bash and wife, spent Sunday with relatives at North Lawrence.

A large camp of gypsies camped Sunday at the grove and continued their journey north on Monday.

Work has been begun in cleaning up at the Pigeon Run mine, to drive an entry to the Walters coal.

Jacob Deck died last week, after a few days' illness, at Jacob Shilling's, near sixteen. His remains were taken to Stands' graveyard for burial.

Harvey Kilgore has been suffering for the last few days from a broken leg, so much so that amputation was necessary, as blood poisoning had set in.

A five foot vein of coal has been struck on the Umbenhour farm which shows good prospects for this mine. Men who had been looking for other homes are in good cheer again.

A festival will be held at the Myers school house lawn, on Saturday evening, June 22, for the benefit of the church. Ice cream, strawberries, cake, lemonade, candies and cigars will be served. All will be welcome.

Children's day at the Crystal Spring church last Saturday was a great success. A few songs and a number of speeches were listened to by the large crowd that had come to enjoy themselves, from all over the county. One of the great addresses made was that of John Klingelsmith. He spoke of the country and its changes, and how to make everything a pleasure. Although the weather kept a great many from going, the crowd was twice as large as expected. Such days as these are not forgotten.

EAST PALESTINE.

James Lutherine has got a locomotive to push the flats up to Prospect mine.

Postmaster Young has employed Miss Carrie Gould as clerk in the postoffice.

The State Line Company will pay twice a month, the Saturdays nearest the 15th and 30th.

We are glad to hear that Edmund Gray, who had his leg broke, is doing as well as possible.

There is some misunderstanding about the pay at Prospect mine. The men have had a meeting.

The commencement was held in Armory hall Friday evening, the 14th. A good time is reported.

George W. Wright's foot is getting well. He is going to attend to the store for a couple of months.

Mrs. Berry moved to Connelton, Pa., on the 18th. William and John are going to work in the cannel coal mines.

Mr. and Mrs. James Berry had their son baptized at St. Mary's church. The Rev. Father Senner performed the ceremony.

State Line mine has worked every day up to the 17th, with the exception of the 3d and 15th. They quit at noon on the above named dates, the former for want of coal and the latter for want of flats.

DALTON.

The Rev. V. G. Sheeley, of Brookville, Pa., was here on business last week. Mr. Sheeley was a former pastor of the Presbyterian church here.

Mrs. Cora B. Leonard returned to her home in Cleveland, O., to-day, after a month's visit with friends.

Leonard Conold was discharged by the mayor, as the testimony was that he was not proprietor of the place, and that his son, Jacob Conold, was the owner of the restaurant.

The two parties arrested here last week were released, as a telegram was received from Newark saying they were not the parties wanted.

Miss Celia Muilat, of Maysville, is visiting friends in this city this week.

The school election held on Saturday was a defeat for $4,000 additional to build a new building. They have already had $5,000 to rebuild with.

It is said that Maggie Myers, aged about 19 summers, has shipped for parts unknown. She was working for a farmer near town and left to go home, and has not shown up yet.

Miss Louie Eckhart, who has been instructing the pupils of Bunker Hill, has just closed a very successful term of school there, and deserves great credit for her untiring efforts for such good success in her labor.

The Massillon Valley Coal Company here have nearly a shut down from work. The miners are all working at the Pocock mine, at East Greenville, except four. There has been considerable trouble here between the miners and the operators, in not keeping the water out and also pay for taking out slate and dirt, also there has been a checkweighman hired by the miners. The miners here all belong to the miner's union.

The regular council meeting was held on last Friday night, and a large number of citizens were present. Martin Schultz the carriage manufacturer here, presented a petition to repeal an ordinance passed over a year ago, prohibiting the sale of liquor. Mr. Schultz and some others were deeply interested in having saloons here. But the council stood three to three as follows: Yeas, George Schultz, Levi Heibner, D. S. McElhinney; Nay, James Buchanan, S. J. Tearon and W. D. Kosier. It was a good defeat and it will take a different council to get it through. We have had experience enough to convince us that it does make a difference here, and peace and quiet reigns where when we had saloons rowdyism and terror were frequent.

UP MARLBORO WAY.

[illegible]

the last, using the word in its large sense, meaning both. Carried.

Upon motion, authority was given to settle outstanding bills, which were paid as follows: The Independent Company, $2.25, for ice cream, $12.70, for strawberries, $7.00.

NEW MEMBERS.

Wm. Peoples, Marlboro; W. S. Nash, New Baltimore.

RENEWALS.

Mrs. Leah Carpenter, New Berlin; Joseph Hartzmst, Canton; Reuben Erwin, Canton; Josiah Correll, Canton; Geo. Williamson, Massillon; William Slusser, Pigeon Run; Samuel Krider, Massillon; Charles A. Krider, Massillon.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT MEETING.

Essayist, J. F. Niesz.

Alternate, Mrs. P. L. Poorman.

Weak Women.

The more sensitive nature of the female sex renders women much more susceptible than men to those numerous ills which spring from lack of harmony in the system. The nervous system gives way, sick headache is frequent, the appetite is lost, and other ailments peculiar to the sex cause great suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for such cases, and has received the most gratifying praise for the relief it has offered thousands of women whose very existence before taking it, was only misery. It strengthens the nerves, cures sick headache and indigestion, purifies and vitalizes the blood, and gives regular and healthy action to every organ in the body.

Rinehart's Worm Lozenges are the best, because the remove the worm nest.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won for Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. **Merit Wins** It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

[illegible] Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Noted Divine Says:
"I have been using Tutt's Liver Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Costiveness, with which I have long been afflicted.
Tutt's Pills
ARE A SPECIAL BLESSING.
I never had anything to do me so much good. I recommend them to all as the best medicine in existance."
Rev. F. R. OSGOOD, New York.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall St N. Y.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

TAXATION.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1889, to amend Section 2, of Article XII, of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the raising of revenue for the support of the state and local governments; but taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects. Burying grounds, public school-houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published, as may be directed by law.

SECTION 2. At such election those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—Yes," and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—No."

SECTION 3. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January, 1890.

ELBERT L. LAMPSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEO. F. DAVIS,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

Adopted April 9, 1889.

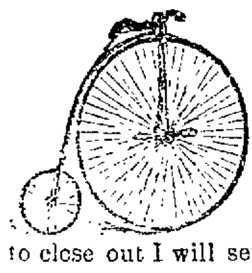
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, Daniel J. Ryan, secretary of state of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1889, taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL]

DANIEL J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.



In order to close out I will sell the following second hand bicycles
CHEAP!
1 56 inch Expert Columbia.
1 50 inch Standard Columbia.
2 48 inch Special Ottos.
1 Girls' Tricycle, plush seat.
Also a full line of New Wheels in stock.
For Sale Cheap by
FRANK H. SNYDER,
At Hess, Snyder & Co.'s office. Catalogues free on application.

B. & B.
SHOPPING BY MAIL
Through our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, can be done with safety and dispatch. In every instance the customer, whatever the distance, is guaranteed satisfaction. Orders are put in the hands of competent people as soon as received and filled to the letter. The prices to out-of-town customers are invariably the same named to personal buyers.

Our stock of Dress Stuffs and Silks is kept constantly filled with seasonable goods—the styles always include the latest productions of the best manufacturers. Our prices are always the lowest.

In Imported Fabrics, Naveltics and Black Goods, we have never shown such a variety of goods, nor have we ever seen the prices approached.

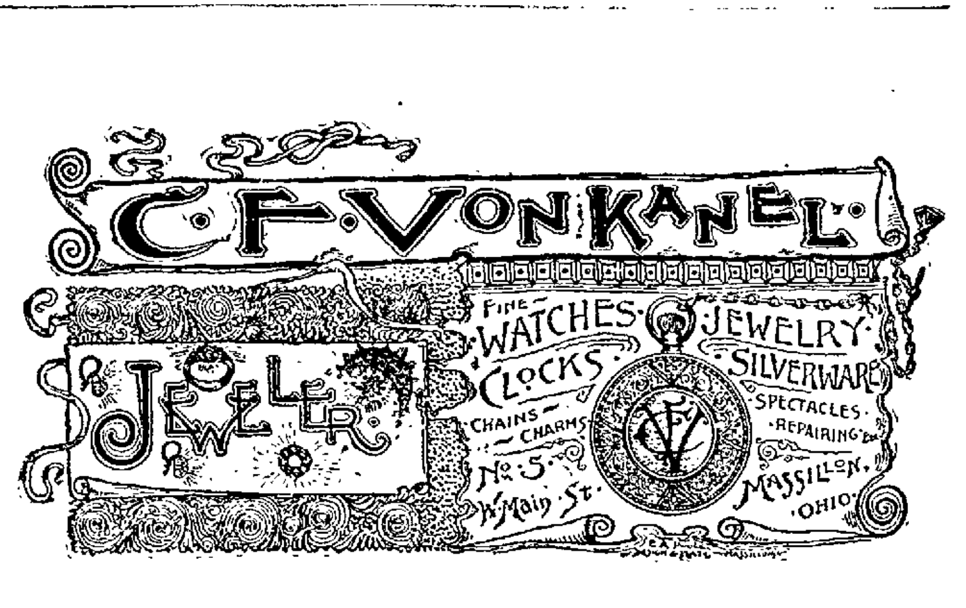
Thousands of yards of dollar goods at 50 cents; $1.25 goods at $1.00; 75 cent goods at 40 cents; 50 cent goods at 25 cents and 35 cents.

Silks—A very large and choice line of elegant goods. Extraordinary offers in India Silks, Surahs and Black Gros Grains. You will find our peices extremely low.

Cashmeres—The place to learn shades. Fifty shades alone in $1.00 Silk Warp Cashmeres. All Wool, 38 inch Cashmeres, 35 cents. Silk Warp Henriettas, 38 inches wide, 75 cents.

Laces—Many excellent bargains.

BOGGS & BUHL,
115, 117, 119, 121
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.



No Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment.
DOCTORS FRANCE & OTTMAN,
ormerly of New York, now of THE FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Columbus, O., by request of many friends and patients, have decided to visit
Massillon, Wednesday, July 12th.
Consultation and examination free and strictly confidential in the private parlor of the Hotel Conrad from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., one day only.
The doctors describe the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderfu gift for anyone to possess. Their diagnostic powers have created wonders throughout the country. The France Medical and Surgical Institute of Columbus, O., is the only Medical Institute in the State incorporated with a capital of $300,000.00.

DR. FRANCE, PRESIDENT.

B. E. OTTMAN, M. D., SURGEON.

FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
38 & 40 W. Gay St., one block north of State House, Columbus, O. Incorporated 1886. Capital $300,000.

DR. FRANCE, of New York, the well known and successful Specialist in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on account of his large practice in Ohio, has established the FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, where all forms of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases will be successfully treated on the most Scientific principles. He is ably assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians and Surgeons.

CANCER positively cured without pain or use of the knife by a new and never-failing method.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new and never-failing remedy, *Olive Blossom.* The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless, and easily applied. CONSULTATION FREE AND STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

CURING OF PILES GUARANTEED.—Will give $1,000 for any case of failure. No money required of responsible parties.

YOUNG MEN—Who have become victims of solitary vice, hard radical and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

DR. FRANCE—After years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight, or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth—and secret practices, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. My method of treatment will speedily and permanently cure the most obstinate case and absolutely restore perfect manhood.

TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be a thin or milkish hue, again changing to a dark or torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

PRIVATE DISEASES—Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in Male or Female, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual habits of mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risks incurred. Correspondence promptly answered, and medicines sent free from observation to all parts of the United States.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of women. Every case consulting our specialist, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full council of skilled specialists. In treatment of diseases peculiar to females, our success has been marked, over two-thirds of our patients being ladies, old, young, married single, rich and poor. Our method is entirely free from objectionable features of the general practitioner, namely, "Local treatment." We seldom find it necessary. We prepare remedies, constitutional and local, as the case demands and instruct ladies how to treat themselves.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS—Positively cured by a new and never failing method.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred) which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail and express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of 130 questions free. Address with postage, DR. FRANCE, No. 38 W. Gay St., COLUMBUS, O.

Notice of Sale of Bonds

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK, }
OF THE CITY OF MASSILLON, O., }
MAY 13th, 1889. }

Sealed proposals will be received at the above mentioned office until the 24th day of June, 1889, at 12 o'clock M, for the purchase of [illegible] bonds of [illegible] dollars each, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and to run as follows: $3,000 in one year, $3,000 in two years, $3,000 in three years, $3,000 in four years and $3,000 in five years, issued for sewer purposes by said City of Massillon pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Ohio passed March 1st, 1887; and an ordinance of said City of Massillon entitled, "An ordinance to borrow the sum of $15,000 and to issue bonds of the City therefor, as authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, for sewer purposes," passed on the 29th day of April, 1889, authorizing the issue and sale of said bonds, which will be sold to the highest and best bidder, but in no case for less than their par value. Bids should specify the number of bonds bid for, the rate of premium offered and the aggregate amount which is offered for all the bonds proposed to be purchased.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Given at Massillon, O., this 13th day of May, 1889. By order of City Council.

S. C. BOWMAN,
J. R. SCHLAGEL,
JNO. R. DANGLER,
Committee on Ways and Means.
H. W. LOEFFLER, Clerk.

Notice of Sale of Bonds

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK }
OF MASSILLON, O. }

Sealed proposals will be received at the above mentioned office until the 24th day of June, 1889, at 12 o'clock M, for the purchase of 8 bonds of $500 each and one bond of $390, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi annually and payable one third in one year, one-third in two years, and one-third in three years, issued in anticipation of special assessment on abutting property on East Main street for the construction of sewers from Prospect to one hundred feet east of Front street, in pursuance of sections 2,704, 2705 and 2706 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, and an ordinance of said City entitled, "An ordinance to borrow money and issue bonds for the improvement of East Main street by sewering from Prospect to one hundred feet east of Front street," passed on the 29th day of April, 1889, authorizing the issue of said bonds, which will be sold to the highest and best bidder but in no case for less than their par value. Bids should specify the number and amount and the rate of premium offered.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Given at Massillon, O., this 13th day of May, 1889. By order of the City Council.

S. C. BOWMAN,
J. R. SCHLAGEL,
JNO. R. DANGLER,
Committee on Ways and Means.
H. W. LOEFFLER, Clerk.

Notice of Attachment.

Susanna Keister, Plff. } Before Wm. S. S. Rogers,
vs. } Justice of the Peace of
Mary Vogt, Defendant } Perry Tp., Stark Co., O.

On the 18th day of May, A. D., 1889, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of two hundred dollars.

MAY 18th day, 1889. SUSANNA KEISTER.

Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Council of the City of Massillon, at the office of the City Clerk, of said city, at the corner of Erie and Tremont streets, until the 1st day of July, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of the main sewer in sewer district No. 1 on said city, commencing on Charles street, thence west to West street, thence south on West street to the end thereof, thence south through private lands to Tuscarawas river, according to plans, profiles and specifications in the office of the City Civil Engineer of said city.

The bids may be for either work or material, or for both; if for both each must be separately stated, with price.

The council reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

Each bid to be guaranteed as required by law. By order of the City Clerk.

H. W. LOEFFLER.
Clerk of the City of Massillon.

Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Council of the City of Massillon, O., at the office of the City Clerk, at the corner of Erie and Tremont streets in said city, until the 1st day of July, A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of a sewer on East Main street from Prospect street to a point 100 feet east of Front street in said city in sewer district No. 1, according to plans, profiles and specifications now on file in the office of the City Civil Engineer of said city.

The bids may be for either work or material, or for both; if for both each must be separately stated, with the price.

The City Council reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the bids.

Each bid to be guaranteed as required by law. By order of the City Council.

H. W. LOEFFLER,
Clerk of the City of Massillon, O.
MASSILLON, May 20th, 1889.

Legal Notice.

Emma Mank, of [illegible], Dawes county, Neb., is notified that William H. Mank did on the 13th day of May, 1889, file his petition in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas within and for the county of Stark and State of Ohio, charging said Emma Mank with willful absence for more than three years last past, and asking that he may be divorced from the said Emma Mank. Which said petition will stand for hearing on the 13th day of July, 1889.

WILLIAM H. MANK,
By R. A. PINN, his attorney.

DISEASES OF [illegible] ONLY
Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys, Bladder and Urine, [illegible] Weaknesses, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, results of Errors in Youth are quickly and permanently cured. Consultation and treatment by mail. Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New York.

FOR MEN ONLY!
A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 17 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL Co., BUFFALO, N. Y.